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PUBLIC HEALTH

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1962



IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS OF

SHIPLEY

BINGLEY

BAILDON

DENHOLME

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1962

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS



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I N T R O D U C T I O N

Town Hall, Shipley.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health
Committees of the Urban Districts of
Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The mid-year estimated population is given by the Registrar General as 67,830 as against 66,778 the 1961 Census figure. Live births (1,119) represent an upward trend, probably due to earlier marriage. The reports for infantile mortality, neo-natal and still birth rates were rather higher than in the previous year and the peri-natal mortality above national average. The crude death rate remains steady at 13 against 13.1 in 1961, and the principal causes of death, viz. heart disease, cancer, and cerebral vascular lesions, unchanged.

The bodywork of the report provides only an outline of expanding public health provisions. In a moderate sized Division it is easier to maintain intimate contact between staff and members of the public so that personal problems and family difficulties reach and influence the policy of the Department. Matters of grave public concern, such as smallpox, achieve publicity, but of necessity much good work of personal moment does not lend itself to public recognition.

The new Baildon Clinic opened on July 18th and has been an unqualified success. Adequate modern provisions have been erected through the good offices of the County Committee, and the opening was materially expedited by the help of doctors and clerical officers at Wakefield. In this respect our Department owes a heavy debt to the efforts of the late Dr. James Anderson, Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, in obtaining approval for this particular Clinic.

The Report deals sectionally with environmental hygiene, maternal and child health, school health and domiciliary services, plus many other activities undertaken by the Department. I am indebted to Nurses, Public Health Inspectors, Midwives, Health Visitors, Doctors and Clerical Officers for their unflagging application, and to the Chairmen of the various Health Committees, and members, for interest shown and courtesy extended. There are also numerous contributors to the Report, and last, but not least, Senior Officers of the respective Councils who have co-operated with this Department throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

John B. Bingley

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES

1962 - 1963

SHIPLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor T.E. Hainsworth, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor C.V. Barber.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor Mrs. C. Turner.
	Councillors:	R. Clapham, E.W. Hodder, J. King, R. Martin, G.A. Shaw, F. Thornton, J.P. T. Wilcock.
BINGLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor L.H. Kershaw, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor M. Calvert.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor J. Craven.
	Councillors:	A. Ackroyd, A.R. Bentley, J.P. P.R. Boothman, J.A. Brearley, J.R. Escritt, J. Hiddlestone, K. Marshall, J.R. Robinson.
BAILDON	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor C. Dewhirst, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor N. Woodhead, J.P.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor C. Dewhirst, J.P.
	Councillors:	R.W. Bolton, H. Chapman, J.G. Hanson, C. Pilkington, F. Sanderson, L.P. Warne, I. Williams.
DENHOLME	The Chairman of the Council:)	
	Chairman)	Councillor J. Whitaker.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor L.W.J. Channon.
	Councillors:	L. Brooksbank, J.A. Cawthray, J.F. Delves, L. L. Driver, J.P. P.F. Hoyle, G.A. Stubbs, W. Tidswell.

OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:	J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health:	G. Buckle, M.B., B.S.
Senior Public Health Inspectors:	<u>Shipley</u> W. Farndale, M.A.P.H.I.*X Test. I.P.C.
	<u>Bingley</u> W.E. Cooke, F.A.P.H.I.* Test. I.P.C., F.R.S.H.
	<u>Baildon</u> R. Horsfall, M.A.P.H.I.*
	<u>Denholme</u> W.H. Blackburn, Cert.R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.*
Additional Public Health Inspectors:	<u>Shipley</u> F. Carroll, M.A.P.H.I.* R. Clark, M.A.P.H.I.* M.C.D. Pedley, M.A.P.H.I.*
	<u>Bingley</u> J. Aveyard, M.A.P.H.I.* F. Bilney, M.A.P.H.I.*X
Smoke Control Inspector:	A. Robertshaw.
Senior Clerk:	F.G. Falkingham, D.P.A.

M.R.S.H. F.R.S.H.	Member of the Royal Society of Health. Fellow of the Royal Society of Health.
F.A.P.H.I.) H.A.P.H.I.)	Fellow/Member of the Association of Public Health Inspectors.
*	Meat and Foods Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
/	" " " " " " " Sanitary Association of Scotland.
X	Smoke Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
Cert. R.S.I. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors & S.I.E.J.B. Examination Joint Board.	
Test. I.P.C. Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.	

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1962

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingloy</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Population Estimated Mid 1962	29,880	22,990	12,380	2,580	67,830
<u>Live Births</u>					
Legitimate	438	372	200	37	1,047
Illegitimate	38	23	9	2	72
Total	476	395	209	39	1,119
<u>Still Births</u>					
Legitimate	6	6	6	2	20
Illegitimate	-	1	1	-	2
Total	6	7	7	2	22
<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	482	402	216	41	1,141
<u>Deaths under 1 year</u>					
Legitimate	9	9	3	6	27
Illegitimate	1	-	1	-	2
Total	10	9	4	6	29
<u>Deaths under 4 weeks</u>					
Legitimate	6	6	2	6	20
Illegitimate	1	-	1	-	2
Total	7	6	3	6	22
<u>Deaths under 1 week</u>					
Legitimate	4	6	2	5	17
Illegitimate	1	-	1	-	2
Total	5	6	3	5	19
<u>Deaths all causes</u>	420	288	146	30	884
Percentage of Total Births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	78	79	76	85	78
Percentage of Deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	50	56	50	63	53

<u>CRUDE RATES</u>	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Live Births	15.9	17.2	16.9	15.1	16.5
Deaths (All causes)	14.1	12.5	11.8	11.6	13.0
Infective & Parasitic Diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis & other Venereal Diseases	0.07	0.04	-	-	0.04
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	0.10	-	-	-	0.04
- Other	-	-	-	-	-
- All forms	0.10	-	-	-	0.04
Cancer	2.41	1.57	2.75	3.49	2.23
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	2.74	2.04	1.53	3.10	2.30
Heart & Circulatory Diseases	5.25	6.39	4.85	1.55	5.43
Respiratory Diseases	1.44	0.96	0.81	0.73	1.14
Maternal Mortality	-	-	-	-	-
Infant Mortality	21.0	22.8	19.1	153.8	25.9
Neo Natal Mortality	14.7	15.2	14.4	153.8	19.7
Still Births	12.4	17.4	32.4	48.8	19.3
Perinatal Mortality	22.8	32.3	46.3	170.7	35.9

COMPARABILITY FACTOR

Births	1.03	1.05	1.00	1.09	-
Deaths	1.04	1.00	1.15	0.97	-

ADJUSTED RATES (Crude Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor)

Births	16.4	18.0	16.9	16.5	-
Deaths	14.6	12.5	13.6	11.3	-

<u>Comparison with:</u>	<u>Births</u> <u>(Adjusted Rates)</u>	<u>Deaths</u> <u>(Adjusted Rates)</u>	<u>Neo Natal Deaths</u> <u>(Crude Rates)</u>	<u>Perinatal Deaths</u> <u>(Crude Rates)</u>
Administrative County	17.8	13.3	15.7	31.5
Aggregate of Urban Districts	17.7	13.4	15.3	30.6
England and Wales	N.A.	N.A.	15.1	N.A.

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Estimated number of dwellings	10720	8910	4558	1037	25,225
Rateable Value of District (1st April)	£343,459	£265,449	£130,365	£28782	-
Product of Penny Rate (1962/63)	£ 1,397	£ 1,075	£ 564	£ 111	-

STATISTICAL SUMMARY - 1951/61 CENSUS

Population									
	Acres	1961			1951			Intercensal Change	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Nos.	Per Cent
Baildon	2,831	12,151	5,721	6,430	10,131	4,685	5,446	2020	19.9
Bingley	11,418	22,272	10,243	12,024	21,568	9,864	11,704	704	3.3
Denholme	2,536	2,597	1,206	1,391	2,587	1,223	1,364	10	0.3
Shipley	2,184	29,758	13,968	15,790	32,680	15,206	17,474	-2922	-8.9
	18,969	66,778	31,143	35,635	66,966	30,978	35,988	- 188	-0.3

Private Households					Private Dwellings			
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Increase</u> + -	<u>Per Cent.</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Per Cent.</u>
Baildon	4,341	3,458	883	25.5	4,381	3,441	940	27.3
Bingley	8,012	7,340	672	9.2	8,321	7,269	1,052	14.5
Denholme	978	939	39	4.2	996	937	59	6.3
Shipley	10,482	10,780	-298	-2.8	10,598	10,408	190	1.8

Population Registrar General Annual Estimates

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Combined</u>
1951	32,585	21,560	10,132	2,586	66,863
1952	32,620	21,700	10,020	2,608	66,948
1953	32,740	21,780	9,985	2,604	67,109
1954	32,780	21,890	10,040	2,590	67,300
1955	32,470	21,790	10,420	2,600	67,280
1956	32,200	21,660	10,740	2,620	67,220
1957	31,910	21,670	10,860	2,640	67,080
1958	31,630	21,710	11,130	2,610	67,080
1959	31,380	21,850	11,240	2,550	67,020
1960	31,120	22,090	11,440	2,550	67,200
1961	29,880	22,430	12,090	2,560	66,960
1962	29,880	22,990	12,380	2,580	67,830

POPULATION NOTES
(Ref. Tables, page 8)

National

Her Majesty's Registrar General, in his preliminary report for the Census of 1961, has indicated some important changes since 1951, the most notable are as follows:-

- A. A rise in the flow of births mainly responsible for inter-censal increase.
- B. An increase in the Death Rate due to the ageing population.
- C. A net gain by migration.

He notes that the upsurge of births occurred from 1956/57 onwards, and was partly due to earlier marriage and the concentration of the bearing of children in earlier married life. The effect was, of course, only transient and would only become permanent if the average size of family resulted in an overall increase in total live births produced by each married couple. He indicates that judgment in this could only be estimated ten years after marriage.

Finally, the Registrar states that the density of population (7,600 per square mile) is the second highest in Europe and one of the highest in the world.

West Riding

In the West Riding conurbation as distinct from national trends shown above, the increase in population was well below national average. Indeed, due to low natural increase and the effects of migration to areas outwith the county, there is a net loss of population. Part of the considerable loss in the urban areas is, however, due to migration in the less populous rural areas around, but the dominant feature is a southward trend. Indeed, the drift is away from textiles to iron and steel, chemical industries and developing areas around southern parts. With an ageing population there is also a drift to the better weather of the south for persons entering retirement.

Division

Within the Division, population statistics are representative of the West Riding conurbation. There is a numerical preponderance of women, and a high percentage of women workers, both married and unmarried. Factories attract young workers and consequently the Birth Rate has remained steady in spite of the general tendency for the population to age. The balance is probably due to marriage at an earlier age.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Division comprises four Urban Districts - Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme. The primary industry is woollen manufacture, although much of the population is engaged in other heavy industries. Geographically, Bradford lies to the south and Keighley to the west, moorland forming both north and north east boundaries. The water shed empties into the River Aire and the valley has both good rail and road facilities.

Shipley is a built up industrial centre engaged in Textiles, Engineering and Distributive Trades. The principal industry is the manufacture of worsted cloth. Salt's Mill carries out all the processes in the manufacture, but other factories confine themselves to one or more such as Woolscouring, Sorting, Combing, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing and Finishing. Engineering, the other main trade, includes the manufacture of heavy and light machinery. Other important manufactures include foodstuffs and women's gowns. Approximately one half of the employed insured population is engaged by 15 large textile and engineering firms.

The population of Shipley live in 10,720 houses to the south of the River Aire and Bradford Beck. Open spaces aggregate 198 acres, amounting to 9% of the district and include Northcliffe Playing Fields and the Golf Course.

By the demolition of old property urban re-development has provided new shops, flats and industries. Although this is most evident in the centre of the town, both Windhill (Valley Road) and the Crag are interesting examples of progressive modernisation of an existing township. Business and prosperity reflect an era of full employment and higher living standards contrasted with depression familiar to an older generation. Furthermore, new housing estates at Crag, Windhill, Wrose and the large and impressive development of the Coach Road estate, Baildon, are a tribute to the steadfast and progressive policy of the Council. Future development of

industrial estates, clearance areas combined with new homes, factories and shops will in the next decade leave little of the more depressing features of old Shipley.

Bingley lies in the valley of the River Aire. The town itself is built on boulder clay although the common geological stratum is millstone grit. The valley is industrial, but the uplands agricultural and moorland. The town has a busy industrial centre, wool being the staple industry, although joinery works, tanning, engineering and other manufactures provide employment. The perimeter of Bingley is residential, with numerous farms, and beyond is a green belt including the well known moors. There are about 8,910 houses in Bingley: new housing is scattered throughout the Urban District, both centrally in the town and at Cullingworth, Harden, Wilsden, Eldwick, Crossflats and Gilstead. Cottingley, the largest and most recent of the major Council estates, comprises 346 houses and flats. As a thriving, enterprising social community Bingley retains its individuality unimpaired.

Baildon is predominantly a residential town separated from Shipley by the River Aire, Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the Railway, and from Bradford, Hawksworth and Bingley by extensive green belts and open moorland. The lower part of the town, including Charlestown is industrial, with mills, factories and workshops and a high percentage of old type property. The centre, higher situate, is residential, principally a product of the inter-war developmental period in housing. The upper town, adjacent to high placed moorland, is almost exclusively residential in character.

There are about 4,558 houses in Baildon, mostly modern, although some old property remains around Towngate, Baildon Green, Tong Park and Woodbottom. A new estate has been erected at the Knoll with extensive aspect and ample room for development. A further housing estate is being completed on the Coach Road within the Baildon Urban District by Shipley U.D.C.

Denholme is an isolated town with an elevation of about 1,000 feet above mean sea level, seven miles distant from Halifax, Keighley and Bradford to the south, north and east respectively. Environs are rural; road gradients are steep and the area forms a natural water gathering ground with numerous reservoirs. The township is a centre of industrial and shopping activity and roads radiating provide access to neighbouring large towns. The density of population is approximately one person per acre. Apart from the central area of Denholme where the majority of the population live, Denholme Clough on the Halifax Road is the only other populous part of the Urban

District, the remainder consisting of scattered hamlets and farms. Some development has taken place along the main roads, but this is less pronounced than the ribbon development seen in other places. Much of the property in the town is mid-nineteenth century, built of local stone with Yorkshire grey slated roofs. As in adjacent parts of the West Riding the back-to-back house is prevalent.

The basic industry is spinning, weaving and the manufacture of worsteds, knitting wools and yarns. Other industries include silk weaving, joinery, stone quarrying and saw mills. Forty farms produce milk and rear cattle.

EMPLOYMENT

Populational trends to some extent affected this area as in the rest of the country. There has been a fall in the young adult population; a smoothing out of the abrupt post-war rise in the Birth Rate; a high number of children entering secondary school and an increasing number of aged persons. There is also an influx of foreign labour, a factor influenced by local high demand for artisans and semi and unskilled labour in the textile industry.

The position deteriorated gradually throughout the year as is shown in the report from the Manager of the local Employment Exchange. The earliest phase was marked by full-time workers going on part-time, and a recession of work for those already part-time. Later in the winter, the full effects of unemployment were demonstrable. In an age of stress and apparent affluence, the margins of family health are probably narrow. A national economic reverse lowers the threshold of resistance to disease by undermining living conditions and nutritional standards. This applies particularly in the more vulnerable age groups, the very young and the elderly. Fortunately, the major recession was comparatively short lived and the consequent ill effects concealed or relieved. At the time of writing, the trend of the previous year has been steadily reversed.

During the whole of 1962 there were conditions of full employment in Shipley, although the wholly unemployed register did rise slowly during the year, and the number of outstanding vacancies for men fell to the lowest figure ever recorded. There was some short time amongst textile manufactures, although not a lot, and three or four firms in engineering and iron founding experienced a quieter phase than usual. The lowest percentage unemployment figure for the area in 1962 was 1.0% in January (when the national figure was 2.0%) and the highest was in December, 1.9% (compared with 2.5% nationally).

Reports from employers in various industries indicated that trade generally was quiet, due perhaps to uncertainty on Common Market negotiations and a general lack of confidence, but the situation was not regarded as serious.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

During the year, the Local Health Authorities have been asked to produce a 10 year plan. Extension of existing domiciliary services is envisaged with minor modifications to personnel and increased emphasis on community care of the mentally ill. Closer links with family doctors are promulgated, but withall there is small evidence of radical change.

The hospital plan, however, at least offers scope for controversy. One certainly wonders whether the extensive closure of small hospitals serving towns of optimum size (20,000 to 30,000) merits implementation. Not all areas lend themselves to single unit hospital provision, least of all parts of the West Riding. There, therefore, remains ample scope for adjusting consultant, medical practitioner and local health services without imposing a uniform pattern of institution.

This leads to the suggestion of the Forrith Committee that Area Health Boards plan, develop and administer, through Councils, the entire range of curative and preventive medical services. Functions at present exercised by Local Councils, County Councils, Hospitals and Executive Councils, would thereby be unified as would, in all probability, opposition to the recommendation. Nonetheless, it is easier and wiser to unify administrative services than public institutions.

For many years Midwives and District Nurses have worked side by side with the private Doctor. Only since the inception of the National Health Service Act in 1948, however, has the Health Visitor had opportunity progressively to establish liaison with him in the care of the family. She provides general services and advice rather than specialised care, but can call on the services of officers from Health, Education and Welfare Departments. There are also links with Voluntary Agencies which render useful service by bridging gaps in statutory provisions.

HOSPITAL SERVICES AND LIAISON

Communications are now received daily from a wide range of hospitals in or near the Division. Personal contact by visit or telephone call is maintained by the Health Visitor with the appropriate medical and nursing staff, almoners, special departments, and general medical practitioners.

HOSPITALS WITHIN HEALTH DIVISION 4

THE MATERNITY HOME, SHIPLEY

(Bradford 'A' Group)

Twenty beds are available for patients before and after confinement. In the first instance, Matron arranges admission contacting where necessary Consultant, General Practitioner or the Medical Officer of Health. The discharge of each patient is notified to the Health Department. Staff comprises Matron, Sisters, Midwives and Nurses. General Medical Practitioners are in attendance for their own patients, and the Home has the consultant supervision of Mr. G. A. Craig, F.R.C.O.G., Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, and advice of Dr. Arthurton, Consultant Paediatrician.

SALT'S HOSPITAL

A General Practitioner Unit with 24 beds.

Services provide:-

(a) Physiotherapy	Daily
(b) Out-patients	"
(c) X-ray	"
(d) Consultant Surgeon	Once weekly
(e) Consultant Psychiatrist	" "
(f) Consultant Physician	On call
(g) Consultant Pathologist & Haematologist	Once weekly
(f) Dental Clinic	" "

BINGLEY HOSPITAL

There are 68 beds for general medical, surgical, gynaecological cases, and beds for children. The hospital is administered by the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Hospital Management Committee through a House Committee. Out-patient facilities and a number of Specialist departments are available as follows:-

Surgical	3 sessions weekly
Medical	1 session weekly
Psychiatric	1 session fortnightly
Gynaecological	1 " "
Ear, Nose and Throat	1 " "

A modern X-ray Unit is attached to the hospital. Nursing staff under Matron comprises a Sister and approximately 25 nurses.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

- (a) Expectant mothers were admitted principally to the Maternity Home, Shipley: St. John's, Keighley: St. Luke's, Bradford: Cawder Ghyll Maternity Home, Skipton, and Halifax General. Provisions for abnormal cases are supplied at St. Luke's, Bradford or Victoria, Keighley. Beds are usually available for all mothers who seek hospital accommodation, not always however at the hospital of choice. A satisfactory service has developed and we enjoy the full co-operation of the Medical Officers of Health of Keighley and Skipton in addition to the staff of Hospitals and Homes.
- (b) Infectious disease cases are referred by the General Medical Practitioner direct or through the Health Department to Leeds Road, Bradford, or Morton Banks, Keighley. We are indebted to Doctors Beach and Barker and Matrons and staff of these hospitals for their continued assistance.
- (c) Chronic sick (usually elderly persons) are admitted variously to Raikeswood, St. John's, Keighley, Thornton View, Stoney Ridge, or Calverley through the Hospital Management Committees of Bradford 'B' Group or the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Group respectively.
- (d) Infirm aged were accommodated in Part 111 (County Welfare Homes) at Thornton View, Clayton: The Shroggs, Steeton: Hillworth Lodge, Keighley, and "Woodville", Keighley.
- (e) Cases of mental and nervous disorder are admitted either to High Royds or Scalebor Park.

There is a rapid increase in the demand on Health Visitors to determine priorities for admission of elderly patients. Early notification of discharge enables the Health Visitor to determine the needs of the patient about to leave hospital.

(Mental Hospital admission and discharge arrangements, see Mental Health Section).

AMBULANCES

Shipley and Baildon

The Depot is sited in Dockfield Road, Shipley. I am indebted to the County Ambulance Officer for his report on the Service.

The following is extracted from the Report:-

1. Patients -

(a) Admissions	1,176
(b) Discharges	635
(c) Transfers	355
(d) Out-patients	10,491
(e) Accident	306
	<u>12,963</u>

2. Analysis of patients -

Sitting	10,980
Stretcher	1,983
Emergency	474

Bingley and Denholme

Bingley and Denholme are served by Keighley Station of the West Riding County Ambulance Service and relief work undertaken by Shipley Station.

The following figures have been supplied by the County Ambulance Officer on attendances, discharges and accidents at Bingley Hospital:-

Attendances (Out-patients)	584
Discharges	44
Transfers to other hospitals	87
Accidents	4

THE CREMATORIUM, SHIPLEY

This is in Bingley Road adjoining the Chapel of the Cemetery. Since opening in 1955, cremation has increased and a considerable urban area is served, including Shipley, Bingley, Baildon, parts of Bradford and further afield.

The Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy are approved by the Home Office as Medical Referees. The Clerk's Department, Town Hall, Shipley, attends legal formalities.

Cremations at Nab Wood

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Shipley	81	162	201	218	201	228	261	275
Division (4 UDCs.)	138	350	391	432	488	465	505	509
Rest	85	478	336	376	407	395	382	426
Total	223	928	729	808	895	860	887	935

DAY NURSERIES

The Day Nursery at Park Street, Saltaire, provides accommodation for 50 children.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES FOR THE AGED

The National Assistance Act of 1962 empowered Local Authorities to provide meals and facilities for recreation for elderly persons either directly or through voluntary agencies. Indeed, premises, staff and equipment, including furniture, may be made available by Local Authorities to voluntary agencies. The obvious intention was to enable elderly persons to remain in their own homes and either reduce or avoid unnecessary stay in hospital or nursing home. This Act simply extended power of provision in directions being explored in this area both by voluntary agencies and local authorities. The main features of provisions for the elderly have been discussed in previous Annual Reports: the ultimate aim being a comprehensive range of provisions from recreational facilities for the healthy aged to the highly specialised provisions of curative and preventive medicine should ill health supervene. It is obvious that improved housing provisions will be needed to replace obsolete sub-standard premises which nowadays perforce are occupied by so many elderly persons.

Shipley

The Havens at Windhill, Wrose, Saltaire, and the Salvation Army Citadel meet weekly and there is an average attendance of over 30 at each Centre. The central Haven at Saltaire is open on week days, including Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The average weekly attendance is over 200. Elderly people attending the Haven enjoy many outings and social events including coach trips, concerts, suppers, visits to the pantomime and, in the festive season, food parcels are distributed.

Reporting on individual parties held late in December, representative attendances of elderly persons and teas sent out to those home bound were as follows:-

	<u>Attendance</u>	<u>Teas</u>
Saltaire Road	47	72
Salvation Army	54	24
Wrose	15	45
Windhill	48	50

Baildon

The following extract is taken from the Annual Report issued by Mrs. Tennant, Honorary Secretary:-

The "Meals on Wheels" Service organised by Mrs. Cooper and inaugurated in April, 1961 has, in spite of the hazards and difficulties inseparable from such a service, continued to work very smoothly. Some indication of the success of the scheme is shown by the fact that in the first year over 2,000 meals were served and that 43 meals per week have regularly been taken out without a single break in the service. At the time of writing this report further arrangements are being made to step up this figure to 60 meals per week.

The Social Committee have again been responsible for the running of the two "Havens" at Towngate and Charlestown where approximately 60 elderly people have attended and joined in the activities each week throughout the year.

The members of the Visitation Committee have throughout the year continued the regular visiting of the sick, infirm and lonely aged people in their own homes thus maintaining this most fundamental and vital part of our work. At the present time some 76 people are being regularly visited.

Bingley

Mrs. Susan Binns, the Secretary, in her Annual Report for 1961/62, notes that Crossflatts had 111 members enrolled, Eldwick 83, Myrtle Park 117, giving a total of 311. A plot of land has been purchased for a new Centre at Crossflatts. Progress is also recorded at Eldwick and Myrtle Park. The "Meals on Wheels" Service organised by Mrs. Atkinson and the W.V.S. increased from 2,993 meals in the previous year to 4,178 in that under review.

Denholme

This very old and established Voluntary Association provides a wide range of social interest and activity at the Mechanics Institute. Visitation of the infirm and sick in their own homes is undertaken by members, and Occupational Therapy arranged by lady members of the Association.

NURSING AND ANCILLARY SERVICES FOR AGED

The District Nurse attends a large number of aged persons; indeed the major part of her duty is devoted to their care in infirmity and during illness. Socio-medical problems are the province of the Health Visitor who is able to link up with other social workers. Hostel accommodation for the elderly is provided at -

- (1) Thornton View, Bradford
- (2) The Shroggs, Steeton
- (3) Hillworth Lodge, Keighley (200)
- (4) "Woodville", Keighley
- (5) "Crow Trees", Rawdon
- (6) Burley Hall.

Hospital accommodation is available for chronic sick at -

- (1) Calverley, Bradford
- (2) Stoney Ridge, Bradford
- (3) Heaton Royds, Bradford
- (4) St. John's, Keighley
- (5) Thornton View, Bradford
- (6) Raikeswood, Skipton.

Organic illness may be cared for in the General Hospital Service at the large hospitals in the Bradford 'A', or the Keighley Groups. Senile cases associated with mental disturbance are nursed at The Park, Rooley Lane, High Royds Hospital, or Scalebor Park, Burley. Convalescent facilities and Nursing Homes are also provided for the service of elderly persons either through Hospital Management Committee or Local Health Authority.

(Refer to other parts of the Report for Home Nursing, Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Help).

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The County Council's Scheme approved by the Ministry of Health under the National Health Service Act, 1946, provides free chiropody for elderly persons, expectant mothers and the physically handicapped.

Treatment is given at clinic and chiropodists' surgeries, domiciliary treatment being arranged in certain cases (on a Doctor's recommendation). Direct and indirect services operate in various areas, the Council in the former engaging chiropodists to operate in its clinics, and in the latter financing services run by local voluntary bodies and approved by the County Council.

Shipley

A direct service was opened on 14th March, 1960, providing each week the equivalent of 5 clinic sessions and 2 domiciliary sessions.

Baildon

Apart from the elderly persons treated in their own homes, Baildon residents had to use Somerset House Clinic until July. The Service has now been transferred to the new Clinic, Cliffe Avenue, Baildon, where two sessions weekly are provided on Monday afternoons and Saturday morning.

Bingley

Bingley Aged Persons Welfare Association for several years provided a service for its members in which they received treatment by established local chiropodists at preferential charges. Since April, 1960, this service, extended to give free treatment to all patients eligible under the County Scheme, has been continued by the Association on behalf of the Council which bears the whole cost. Arrangements are made to suit the needs of the different parts of Bingley, including the villages of Cullingworth, Wilsden and Harden; treatment being given at clinic, surgeries and at home.

Denholme

Denholme Old Age Pensioners Association has since 3rd May, 1960, operated for the County Council a scheme similar to Bingley. Close and friendly co-operation between the Association's Honorary Secretary and the Chiropodist has resulted in a very effective service.

Chiropody Treatment, 1962

<u>District</u>	<u>Number of patients treated</u>			<u>Number of treatments given</u>		
	<u>Domiciliary</u>	<u>Clinics, Total.</u>	<u>etc.</u>	<u>Domiciliary</u>	<u>Clinics, Total</u>	<u>etc.</u>
SHIPLEY & BALLDON	111	512	623	470	2,440	2,910
BINGLEY	137	407	544	598	1,969	2,567
DENHOLME	19	57	76	84	267	351
	<u>267</u>	<u>976</u>	<u>1243</u>	<u>1152</u>	<u>4,676</u>	<u>5,828</u>
	<u>Patients treated</u>			<u>No. of treatments</u>		

Persons of pensionable age	1,224	5,753
Physically handicapped	18	74
Expectant mothers	1	1

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE

This Service is conducted through a Voluntary agency, The Bradford Marriage Guidance Council, and is recognised as an integral part of the Health Service. Carefully selected Marriage Guidance Counsellors give advice on preparation for marriage, and the guiding principles recognise that a successful foundation for marriage is vital for both a happy family life and the welfare of society.

Apart from individual cases interviewed and personal consultations, considerable educational work is undertaken locally among women's gatherings, mixed adult groups, youth groups, grammar school groups, and other associations.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

In her Annual Report, Mrs. Kay, the Secretary of the Association in Shipley records an active year in which the number of new patients fell only slightly, notwithstanding recent additional provisions in the Bradford area. The average number of patients seen by each doctor at the Clinic was about 20 per session. It is interesting to note that in the 10 years of its existence the Clinic has registered 5,000 patients.

SHIPLEY & DISTRICT FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION BRANCH RETURN
January 1st to December 31st 1962

<u>SECTION A</u>		<u>SECTION B</u>		<u>SECTION C</u>	
No. of Sessions	90	Sources from which <u>New Patients came</u>		<u>Reason given by patient for seeking advice</u>	
No. of 1st Visits	412	Local Authority (Health Visitors, Midwives, District Nurses, etc.)		Birth Control	376
Transfers from other Branches	47	32		Sub fertility	1
Second Visits	364	Hospitals		Marital difficulty	6
Supplies Visits	478	Family Doctor		Pre-marital	76
Further fitting and other visits	1211	Clinic Patient or Friend			
Average attendance per session	28	Marriage Guidance Council			
Total Attendances	2512	Head quarters			
Orders by post	819	Local Press			
Number of individual patients	729	Other Sources			

<u>SECTION D</u>		<u>SECTION E</u>		<u>Distribution of</u> <u>New Patients</u>	
<u>Age at 1st Visit</u>		<u>Size of Patients Family Living</u> <u>at 1st Visit</u>			
Under 21	49	No Children			
21 - 25	203	(excluding brides)	94	Bradford & District	155
26 - 35	166	1 Child	89	Shipley & District	95
Over 35	41	2 Children	116	Keighley & District	75
		3 Children	52	Bingley & District	37
		4 Children	23	Leeds, Pudsey, Aireborough	44
		5 or more Children	7	Wharfedale	33
				Others	18

PROBLEM FAMILIES

Apart from the true problem family, near problem conditions apply in many homes. Where this applies trends pre-dispose to the persistent social morbidity typical of the problem family. Neglected children, illegitimate children with their mothers, families where eviction and homelessness supervene, where prison sentences on either or both parents apply, where delinquency is rife or mental sub-normality a family trait, such factors render families prone to social stress that undermines stability. Withall, where human affection remains, the break up of the family is undesirable and social workers must employ their full skill and patience in rehabilitation.

From time to time, under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health the Co-ordinating Committee meet and review cases. Meetings are well attended by representatives of Welfare, Education, Health and Children's Departments, National Assistance Board, N.S.F.C.C., plus Voluntary Associations.

HOME SAFETY

Baildon

Mrs. S. S. Edwards, Honorary Secretary, writes -

"During the year a total of six meetings took place at approximately bi-monthly intervals.

Mr. J. B. Franks, who had been Chairman since the Committee's inception, resigned in January, as also did Mr. F. Moses and Mr. T. Bather. Mr. M. Harrison, as Vice-Chairman, took Mr. Franks' place. In May, the Chairman of the Council, Mr. C. Dewhirst, accepted an invitation to become President and also Chairman during his year of office.

A delegate attended two of the N. E. Area Group Meetings, obtaining information on such topics as legislation against the use of air guns by those under sixteen, the dangers of plastic bibs for infants, aerosol hair sprays, to name a few.

The R.O.S.P.A. Fire Prevention campaign was supported by the distribution of leaflets and posters. Later in the year a "Broken Glass" campaign was supported, a circular letter being sent to all milk retailers, in addition to the distribution of bookmarks, etc.

"Water Safety" and "Broken Glass" propaganda was displayed and distributed at the Moravian Church fete, and members assisted at the Shipley Committee's stall at the Shipley Gala. Suitable Home Safety posters were displayed at the Baildon Veterans Harvest Festival.

Speakers were supplied to the Methodist Ladies' Guild, Baildon Rangers, and Baildon Afternoon Townswomen's Guild.

Press coverage of all meetings was most satisfactory, and many members feel that the very full reports carried in both local weekly papers are the best means we have of educating the public in Home Safety matters.

In the Spring, further correspondence about the safety of oil-fired central heating installations took place, and eventually, through the N. E. Area Committee, it was learned that draft regulations are being prepared by the Ministry of Housing".

Shipley

Mrs. E. R. Wood reports -

"During the past year, meetings were held at bi-monthly intervals; these meetings being well attended by representatives from the local Gas, Electric, Fire Service, Political Parties, Red Cross, St. John Ambulance Association, Schools, Townswomen's Guild and Health Department.

A "Housework with Ease" display was held at the Victoria Hall on the 26th November. This showed not only the easy way to do housework but also the safe way. The Red Cross Association also gave a display of the "Kiss of Life". (Artificial Resuscitation).

The Committee made efforts to interest younger people in Home Safety. Three girls, prefects at Salt Grammar and Saltaire Road Schools were welcomed onto our Committee. These girls have been a great help at our meetings by expressing the younger persons' views regarding Home Safety matters. These girls also attended the quarterly meeting on our behalf.

During July, we were kindly loaned an empty shop in the centre of Shipley and a Home Safety display was put on view for five days. This was well attended, about 1,000 people looking around, and the interest shown was very good, both from adults and children.

Other activities covered:-

A Home Safety Quiz held at a local Guide and Scout Garden Party.

Home Safety talks given to local Societies.

A fireguard supplied to a very needy family.

The local organiser of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme was informed that members of our Committee would test and train any girls willing to take the Home Safety section of the scheme".

Summary of accident statistics for Shipley - 1962 (comparative)

<u>Total Accidents</u>	1962	-	365
	1961	-	357
	1960	-	380

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Fatal.. .. .	4	5	1
Serious injury.	38	44	43
Slight injury.. . . .	98	99	98
Without injury.	166	155	182
Dogs	59	53	56

Number of persons killed or injured

a. killed.	4	5	1
b. seriously injured.. . . .	46	50	46
c. slightly injured	132	130	132

Classified

	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.
Pedestrians	4	16	33	4	12	36	-	22	35
Pedal cyclists.	-	3	7	-	3	10	-	6	9
Mopeds and scooters	-	2	7	-	4	19	-	1	12
Motor cyclists.	-	6	12	-	2	17	-	6	19
Pillion - scooters.	-	-	1	-	-	5)	-	-	10
- motor cycles.	-	2	4	-	2	6)	-	-	-
Sidecar passengers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drivers - car or taxi.. . . .	-	3	16	1	9	14)	1	4	23
- other vehicle	-	5	12	-	2	3)	-	-	-
Passenger - P.S.V.	-	1	13	-	1	4)	-	7	23
- other vehicle.. . . .	-	8	27	-	8	16)	-	-	-

Children under 15 years (included above)

	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.
Pedestrians	-	9	16	1	3	15	-	9	15
Pedal cyclists.	-	2	3	-	1	5	-	-	4
Passengers.	-	1	4	-	-	2	-	-	2
Pillion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Accident occurrence times

Peak times were 4-5 p.m. (42), 5-6 p.m. (32) and 11 p.m.-12 midnight (31) and once again Fridays and Saturdays were the worst days for accidents (66 and 64 respectively).

Causes (attributed)

	1962	1961	1960
Drivers and cyclists.. ..	202	204	209
Pedestrians	51	40	53
Passengers	6	4	5
Dogs.. ..	62	56	61
Other animals.	-	2	2
Obstructions . ..	-	2	-
Vehicle defects	12	8	5
Roads.	7	8	9
Weather	12	18	20
Cause not traced/other factor.	13	15	16

Pedestrian crossings

Light controlled.. ..	1	1	-
'Zebra'	7	7	3

Junction and type of control

'T'	142	153	163
'Y'	7	5	6
Cross roads	57	50	55
Roundabout	9	14	9
Police or authorised person	2	1	-
Traffic lights	18	25	27
'Halt' sign	12	7	8
'Slow' sign	1	1	2

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47

This is designed to help persons who, suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged or physically handicapped living in insanitary conditions, are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from others proper care and attention.

Under the original Act, application was submitted to a Magistrate's Court for removal of such persons, but later an accelerated procedure can be made by application to a Justice of the Peace in an emergency. It was not necessary to utilize this Section during the year, alternative provisions being secured for the few cases that came under consideration.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

This is administered by the Divisional Welfare Officer and his staff whose office is opposite the Town Hall, in Kirkgate, Shipley.

The Medical Officer of Health is, however, notified on Form B.D.8 of certain blind persons, and the Health Visitors enabled to contact cases where advice (for example, on cataract) is appropriate. The Department also arranged transport and assistance for blind persons to visit the Consultant Ophthalmologist.

A number of physically handicapped persons are included in the provision of chiropody and others associated with voluntary services such as Meals on Wheels. The Welfare Officer notifies the Divisional Medical Officer as new cases are added to the list of handicapped persons. Visits are mutually arranged by the Welfare Officer and the Divisional Medical Officer to nursing homes and homes for handicapped persons and other welfare authorities.

LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory Service in Bradford provides facilities for bacteriological and virological investigation. Arrangements for collection, delivery, examination, and reports on specimens are both adequate and expeditious. Samples of water, milk and other materials were submitted by the Public Health Inspectors. Samples of blood and other body fluids and contents are examined from suspect cases. A daily service minimises delay, and preliminary telephone reports from the Bacteriologist expedites investigation in the field. Other advantages are reduction of exclusion of pupils from school and persons from work; early diagnosis and prompt preventive action in cases of infectious disease. Dr. Smith and his staff have given valuable advice and help throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations

	Faeces	Urine	Swabs		Other	Total
			Nose	Throat		
Shipley						
Positive	37	20	-	2	8	67
Negative	149	4	2	9	5	169
Bingley						
Positive	58	1	-	-	1	60
Negative	133	-	-	-	5	138
Baildon						
Positive	10	1	-	1	-	12
Negative	16	-	1	1	1	19
Denholme						
Positive	31	-	-	-	3	34
Negative	58	-	-	-	6	64
Division						
Positive	136	22	-	3	12	173
Negative	356	4	3	10	17	390

Total number of specimens examined in the Division - 563

CARE AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE

The help of the Local Authority is most frequently sought following discharge of the patient as a supportive service to the family doctor by way of home care or convalescence. In the former case, the District Nurse, whose special skill is domiciliary nursing, has available a substantial range of equipment as nursing aids, e.g. beds, wheel chairs, chains and pulleys, commodes and walking aids. In 1962, 389 items of equipment as nursing aids were issued on loan.

The Almoner of the hospital usually advises the Divisional Nursing Officer or clerical staff of prospective discharge by telephone and/or letter. Requirements may, for that matter, cover the work of a range of officers within the Department. One Health Visitor maintains liaison with the Consultant Geriatrician at his out-patient departments at Bradford hospitals.

The laundry service for incontinent patients continued to collect and deliver soiled and clean laundry on two days weekly, viz. Tuesdays and Fridays. Laundry is packed on Mondays and Thursdays and collected early by van on the following morning. Cases are usually covered in two hours delivery time from start to finish. Clean laundry is delivered, and the soiled laundry packed in disposable bags and taken to Thornton View where the laundry service proper is initiated. The van covers an approximate weekly mileage of about 50 miles. A table is appended below showing the number of cases:-

Shipley	32	Baildon	8
Bingley	6	Denholme	1

Division 47

New cases during year 36 Cases discontinued 32

The scheme is now in full operation, and such items as sheets, draw sheets, pyjamas, nightdresses, are available.

The District Nurse notifies the Divisional Nursing Officer or clerk of each case where the service is required giving an indication of requirement. Much appreciation has been expressed and a number of elderly folk can be retained at home in circumstances which may otherwise have necessitated admission to hospital.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Both West Riding County Council, as Local Health and Education Authority, and the Urban District Councils (responsible for environmental hygiene) are empowered legally to engage in health education.

Health Education is undertaken by all medical and nursing staff and by the Public Health Inspectors. Health Education is directed at all groups in the community, the sick to help their recovery, the disabled to teach them how to cope and live with their disabilities, and the healthy to maintain and preserve health. Health Education, for example, covers not only malnutrition but obesity. It is promoted to help the expectant mother, the parent, the middle aged, the school child, adolescent and the aged.

The specialized experience and nature of the work enables varying types of staff to approach and present the subject from their own experience. Midwives, for example, at ante-natal clinics, give instructions as to care of the expectant mother and baby care by means of talks, and furthermore, lead discussions among the mothers themselves.

The District Nursing Sisters every day in homes that they visit demonstrate Health Education by their nursing techniques, and by giving advice to people nursing relatives.

The Health Visitor's field of work is so extensive that health education is an integral part of her work. The Health Visitor's health educational work covers many sections of the community. The Health Visitor gives a great deal of health education by direct individual approach in many homes. Examples such as visits to pre-school children, people discharged from hospitals and in visiting the aged.

Demonstrations, talks and film shows have been given in some clinics throughout the year. Lectures and talks have also been given by personnel to voluntary organisations such as Youth Clubs, Parent Teacher Associations, Mothers' Clubs, Women's Organisations and Veterans' Associations. Some subjects which have been covered are listed as -

Child Care
Home Safety
Social Diseases
Personal Hygiene

Smoking
Food Values
Health and Happiness
Food Hygiene.

Health education needs new approaches, new media to provide stimulation. Different approaches on subjects are needed for various groups. For this purpose, Refresher Courses are provided which staff attend periodically. Talks are augmented by visual and aural aids which are provided by the department; for example -

Sound Film Projector (shared with other Divisions)
Film Strip and Slide Projector
Posters and leaflets
Flannelgraphs and demonstration material.

The result of health education is difficult to measure, but it is manifested in the health of the community generally. There is a great deal of work still needed if we are to conquer the many health problems which still face us, for example, lung cancer, cardio-vascular diseases, accidents, dental decay, are but a few examples. Health educators require knowledge and a belief in their knowledge, and above all they must have an enthusiasm for the work.

RECUPERATIVE HOME TREATMENT

There are three Recuperative Homes (including two for rehabilitation) for mothers and children in need of rest and a change of air who cannot leave their young children behind.

Seven Homes are available for the school and pre-school child and 12 children were admitted during 1962.

There are 13 Recuperative Homes for adults. 23 cases were admitted during the year.

HOME HELP SERVICE

During 1962, the main increase in the numbers of Home Help patients has been in the 65 years and over category, and the allocation of Home Helps to the Division has been fully utilized.

Approximately 50% of the new requests for Home Help were received from general practitioners, either for short-term help in cases of acute illness or injury, or for long-term help for elderly and infirm patients. The other 50% comprised calls received from Hospital Almoners, the National Assistance Board, Mental Welfare Officers, Social Workers, relatives of aged people living alone, and expectant mothers.

Each request is investigated without delay by a Health Visitor or Midwife in the case of a confinement, who recommends the type and amount of help necessary for each particular household. A suitable Home Help is then installed and remains with the household as long as required. Periodic visits are made to every patient by a Health Visitor, who reports on the adequacy of the service and suggests any desirable modifications. Liaison with the District Nurse, the Laundry and Chiropody Services and the Baildon and Bingley Meals on Wheels Service ensures the best possible help for the elderly patient.

In addition to ordinary household duties, Home Helps are encouraged to take an interest in, and to report any problem concerning the health and welfare of, their patients to the Health Department. In many instances, the Home Help becomes a real friend to the patient, giving the cheerful understanding which the aged and lonely appreciate.

Apart from a seasonal shortage due to school holidays, the recruitment of Home Helps has been satisfactory, and periodic supervision by the health visiting staff has ensured that the quality of the Home Help's work has been observed and improved where necessary. Absence due to illness during the winter months was about average, and by recruiting temporary Home Helps and allocating our remaining resources where the need was most urgent, no undue hardship was caused to patients.

The policy of providing the services of Home Helps for new patients, or for patients being discharged from hospital, with the minimum of delay, has been much appreciated by General Practitioners and Hospital Almoners as well as by the patients themselves. The efficiency of the service would also be enhanced by the provision of a mobile supervisor, who could undertake the administrative and supervisory duties which are at present being undertaken by the health visiting staff in addition to their many other health visiting duties.

CASES PROVIDED WITH HOME HELPS

Divisional figures

<u>Type of Case</u>		<u>Number of Cases</u>		<u>Hours Employed</u>	
			<u>%</u>		<u>%</u>
Maternity		50	6.7	2,222	1.8
Tuberculosis		3	0.4	1,030	0.9
Chronic Sick:	Aged	568	75.6	99,170	81.4
	Infirm	62	8.3	16,537	13.6
Others		68	9.1	2,857	2.3
		<u>751</u>		<u>121,816</u>	

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

MEASLES

Infections were swollen by the anticipated outbreak of measles in the last quarter of the year: this disease accounted for very nearly four fifths of all infections. 396 cases were notified. Measles characteristically is mild at the present period of time, but occasionally a case of encephalitis means that personal risk is not negligible. Hopes have been raised that an attenuated virus will be made available within a few years.

DIPHTHERIA

Once again no cases were notified during the year in spite of outbreaks elsewhere. Nonetheless, measures to enhance immunity of susceptible age-groups are rightly pursued.

PNEUMONIA

The continued notification of this disease seems hardly justified except when threats of influenza prevail. The entity is too ill-defined and in no wise helpful in reducing clinical problems presented over a considerable range of pulmonary conditions; nor does notification bear in relationship to the incidence of various types of pneumonia in the community. Deaths ascribed to pneumonia frequently exceed notifications received.

SCARLET FEVER

23 cases were notified. The epidemiology of the disease and particularly the method by which it is spread and its source necessitates continued notification. There has been no evidence locally of the renal complications noted in certain outbreaks in other parts of the country. Admission to hospital is only advisable when the clinical condition of the patient is grave (and this at the present time is rare) or on the other hand when social conditions in the home are detrimental to recuperation. In moderate and mild cases it is unwise to expose the child suffering from scarlet fever to the risks of cross infection in hospital.

DYSENTERY

58 cases were notified, although this does not represent the true prevalence of the disorder in the community. The highest incidence

was in the last quarter of the year. The main features of this disease and its control have been dealt with fully in previous reports. Advance in housing provisions, modern home amenities, improved personal standards of hygiene and the better care of infants should contribute to elimination.

WHOOPING COUGH

For the second year in succession no cases have been notified. Attention is, however, drawn to immunisation and vaccination returns which have contributed in full measure to the control of the disease.

POLIOMYELITIS

Only one case of paralytic poliomyelitis was notified and there were no returns of non-paralytic infection. Control either by the use of the inactivated vaccine of Salk or the oral polio vaccine of Sabin is referred to in the appropriate section of Vaccination and Immunisation.

SMALLPOX

A Pakistani child, aged 9, travelled by air from Karachi, arriving in London Airport at midnight on the 16th/17th December, 1961. She proceeded to Bradford, fell ill, and was admitted to Bradford Children's Hospital on the 23rd December as a case of malaria. The *Plasmodium malariae* was isolated and ante-malarial treatment begun: however, on the 28th December, the patient's temperature rose, a petechial rash appeared and the child died on the 30th December. A post mortem was performed and death ascribed to septicemia substantiated by cultures from the blood. It was at a later date that it became evident the case had indeed been one of smallpox.

10 other persons in contact with the disease contracted infection directly from this case. 6 of these were children who had been patients in hospital, 1 of whom had been transferred to Wharfedale Hospital before the onset of symptoms. The 4 other adult cases were a hospital nurse, a male visitor to the same ward, a hospital cook and the Consultant Pathologist. In addition to these 10 first generation cases, there were 3 of a later generation derived from the child in Wharfedale Hospital in one case, and in two others from the male abattoir worker who had visited the ward and been admitted at a later date as a patient to St. Luke's Hospital. 7 of the 14 patients died, 6 from smallpox, 5 were haemorrhagic type and 1 confluent.

On retrospect, several factors would appear to have favoured control. Public authorities had already been alerted by knowledge of the outbreak in Pakistan (Karachi) and by suspect cases arising in other parts of the country. Furthermore, the Bradford outbreak was almost exclusively related to hospitals where, for obvious reasons, surveillance is intensive. It was therefore anticipated that secondary or tertiary cases, when they did appear, would arise among hospital staff, patients or visitors, and thus avoid the confused picture that occurs when cases are peppered among an ill defined population, for control is much more likely to be effective when the main channels of possible infection can be surveyed and ring vaccination technique applied. This does not, however, eliminate the more isolated risk of the abortive or missed case, distribution of infected material by fomites or the bane of the Medical Officer of Health - aerial spread.

Characteristic signs of a smallpox threat to the public health were early evident and the department moved into action. There was the usual public clamour for vaccination by the hitherto apathetic (not excluding hidebound anti-vaccinationists), an epidemic of queueing hotted up by rumour, controversy, curiosity, radio, press and television. In striking contrast was the impressive bearing of patients and their families, contacts, and staff subject to high risk.

Without any pretence at being either detailed or comprehensive, the following remarks are made bearing in mind the fact that within a decade we have twice been confronted with the administrative burden with which a small department is expected to cope.

1. Organisation and Communications. One Centre conveniently situate with an operations room and an experienced clerk in charge, adequate telephones and desk space is desirable. An adjoining room for the Medical Officer of Health or Deputy equipped with in and out telephones and departmental intercom. proves useful. Readily accessible amenities for staff retained overnight should be prepared. One telephone line for a doctor or person with medical experience should be kept in the first instance for hospitals and queries from doctors.

2. Policy should early be co-ordinated with adjacent Medical Officers of Health, County Health Departments, Ambulance Department, Public Health Laboratories and hospitals. Arrangements should be clarified early with Local Authorities, Clerk and Senior Officers as to the availability of staff. Preliminary steps should be taken within the first 48 hours and also clarified as to arrangements for examination of cases, admissions to hospital, methods of distribution of information, conference arrangements, etc.

3. Local Medical Practitioners should be telephoned immediately and circularized early as to the progress of the outbreak. Indeed, some measure of agreement should be laid down in normal times so that prescribed steps would be followed in the first day or two of an outbreak.
4. The Medical Officer of Health must co-ordinate his duties so that such demands on time as visiting cases and contacts receive first priority. Equipment (specimens for laboratory examinations) and means of transport should be laid on.
5. Observation accommodation. The 1948 Act deprived the Medical Officer of Health of not only his infectious disease accommodation but observation facilities for surveillance of contacts. Such is the pressure of events that, in my opinion, he should enjoy selective authority to have cases admitted for observation since the appearance and characteristics of the smallpox rash can change within 24 hours. There is also the serious risk of highly modified cases proving smallpox after laboratory examination and in the prevailing conditions it is better to have cases under observation than foster public anxiety by leaving suspects at home.
6. Observation of Contacts. This entails a considerable strain on medical officers and nurses, but at an early date the relative risks can reasonably be estimated and responsibility apportioned among staff.
7. Clinics. Once established, these can be run by nursing staff and both medical officers of adjacent authorities and general practitioners prove helpful when mass vaccination is undertaken. Shelter from inclement weather is desirable and much ingenuity can be displayed by adapting premises to demands.
8. The procedure in vaccination should be uniform and, in my view, intradermal vaccination (multiple pressure technique) without the use of antiseptics followed by drying in air should be applied exclusively. A dressing may be applied later. It is essential to see that children do not touch the eyes while the vaccine is drying.
9. Records. In two outbreaks nearly 30,000 persons were vaccinated within a few days and full records taken. It is very doubtful indeed if this well conducted work is of any permanent value. Only 150 enquiries or so were subsequently made as to dates of vaccination by persons going abroad and this elaborate work would seem to serve no other purpose.

10. Public Relations. Medical Officers of Health as such should have frequent opportunity to familiarise themselves with the broader aspect of public relations on radio, television and press, so that they can appreciate the difficulties that confront the staff of such organisations.

11 (a) Speaking for this Division, the epidemic constitution was that prevailing in Bradford since the community of interest with the city is most intimate and hospital provisions identical.

(b) Over 100 families and about 250 persons were kept under surveillance.

(c) The demand for mass vaccination was resisted until a major part of Bradford population had been immunised and large numbers of our residents were queueing in Bradford. As stated above, early adjustment of policy would smooth such difficulties.

(d) The Division enjoyed the advantage of residual immunity from mass vaccination in the 1953 outbreak. Had the disease become more widespread, this would not have been a negligible factor. Once introduced, mass vaccination produced the usual trail of complications, local reactions, pyrexias, rashes and allergies. This, of course, added to the administrative difficulty. Once free vaccination is practised mass vaccination ensues.

(e) Public demand in distant areas caused fluctuation in the supply of vaccine. It was early evident that general practitioners could exercise small control in the selection of patients they considered at risk. Mass vaccination should only be introduced on the authority of the Medical Officer of Health with full knowledge of the progress of local events. If not a counsel of despair, it is an admission that the paths of infection are not under full surveillance or control.

A collective policy would be followed after consultations with appropriate officers and a co-ordinating officer be appointed to pass information between departments and act as Public Relations Officer. The County Medical Officer seems a suitable person to undertake this responsible task, passing collated day-to-day trends to press, television and radio. The district Medical Officer of Health, who bears the brunt of field responsibility, should have authority to admit doubtful cases for observation, access to necessary vaccine, and decide appropriate technique according to circumstance.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of new cases notified during the year was 30, of which 26 were pulmonary. This brings the total on the Register at December 1962 to 343, 6 more than in the previous year. There were 6 deaths, 5 due to respiratory tuberculosis infection.

These figures convey little of the real nature of the change that has occurred in this disease. Less than a general ago diagnosis necessitated a long stay in a Sanatorium based upon rest and collapse. Now a few weeks serve to confirm diagnosis, assess the needs of the case and promote active treatment. Thereafter care is usually domiciliary under private doctor and Chest Consultant.

T.B. Register for Shipley Division as at 31st December, 1962

	Males		Females		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Baildon	39	5	22	4	70
Bingley	53	2	33	7	95
Denholme	7	1	3	5	16
Shipley	95	4	57	6	162
	194	12	115	22	343

CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS PATIENT AT HOME

Home visiting has again been carried out in the same manner as last year, i.e. "Arrested" cases and their families incorporated in the visiting by the Health Visitors on their own districts.

Special cases visited by the Visitor working direct from the Chest Clinic which include:-

1. All newly notified cases and their contacts.
2. Those taking anti-tuberculous drugs.
3. All sputum resistant cases.
4. Defaulters and any cases not considered extremely satisfactory by the Chest Physician.

B.C.G. vaccination of infant contacts is carried out as soon after birth as possible so that other immunisations can commence at the usual times. The District Health Visitors are able to inform the Tuberculosis Health Visitor immediately any new infant requires B.C.G.

Provision of Home Helps

There are a few elderly chronic tuberculous families provided with Home Help Assistance. The selection of Home Helps for these households is always done with the full knowledge and consent of both parties.

Provision of Extra Nourishment

The number of patients allowed free milk, either one or two pints, has been reduced to 54. This is due to the quick return to full employment possible by many patients on return from sanatorium. The patient signs an undertaking to consume the milk himself and an authorisation is sent to the usual milk supplier.

Prevention of Tuberculosis

During the year 324 contacts were examined at the Chest Clinic of whom 228 were first visits. Of these, 110 received B.C.G. vaccination. All the immediate family contacts of new cases willingly accepted the opportunity for examination. Contacts of old cases were again X-rayed at the discretion of the Chest Physician.

B.C.G. of School Leavers

B.C.G. has again been given to all School Leavers where the parents have consented. X-ray has been carried out on all children found to be Mantoux positive.

VENEREAL DISEASE

Returns at local Clinics for treatment of social diseases have not indicated any notable rise in the infection rate within the Division. This is, furthermore, corroborated by enquiries from private practitioners who have not experienced any change in the general rate of the various age groups in the community.

Medical and lay attention has recently dwelt on the upsurge in the number of infected persons particularly adolescents. It is recognised that young adolescent women may act promiscuously as carriers of infection. Another major factor is the persistence of resistant strains of infective organisms which survive antibiotic therapy.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS INFESTATION

For practical purposes this is principally a School Health problem, although occasional families exhibit infestation. The appropriate medicament is usually provided, and when facilities for cleansing of children and young persons are not present at home the work is undertaken at Clinics. Hitherto, we have utilized the services of the Disinfestation Centre at Bradford when adult and family groups are affected. During 1962, however, we had no reason to call upon the services of the Centre.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Local Authorities, under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, are required to arrange for the immunisation and vaccination of susceptible persons in their areas against Smallpox and Diphtheria. By direction, or with approval after application this may be extended to the control of any other disease. Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus and Tuberculosis lend themselves to prophylactic control by immunisation and have been added to the list in the West Riding administrative area. This involves the medical practitioner and the Health Department in a considerable range of preventive work and maintenance of personal records.

Hitherto, in immunisation against tuberculosis, doctors have had an option of using British Freeze Dried or Danish Liquid Vaccine. The advantage of the former relating to storage and distribution has now resulted in its general adoption.

POLIOMYELITIS

Early in 1962, the Minister of Health fulfilled the intention expressed in 1961 that oral vaccine would be made available. The inactivated vaccine of Salk continued to be supplied but early it was evident that the trend was unmistakably towards oral vaccination. Consequent to the national effort the incidence of the disease fell to the lowest for half a century.

CURRENT RECOMMENDED SCHEME FOR IMMUNISATION
FOR INFANTS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Method	Interval
2 - 6 months	1	Triple (Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis)	Injection	
	2	-do-	-do-	4 weeks or more
	3	-do-	-do-	-do-
6 - 12 months	4	Poliomyelitis	By mouth	4 to 8 weeks
	5	-do-	-do-	-do-
	6	-do-	-do-	-do-
18-24 months	7	Smallpox Vaccination	Acupuncture	
School entry	8	Diphtheria & Tetanus (Booster)	Injection	
	9	Poliomyelitis (reinforcing)	By mouth	
10 years (approx.)	10	Diphtheria and Tetanus. The Diphtheria booster at 10 years is a matter for individual decision by the Medical Officer in view of the low level of recorded positive Schick tests at that age (which is about 5%)		
13 years (approx.)	11	B.C.G.	Acupuncture	

VACCINATION and IMMUNISATION

Numbers of persons who completed a course of vaccination or immunisation in 1962

	Born in the years						Totals
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953/57	
DIPHTHERIA							
Primary	344	459	22	9	7	39	884
Reinforcing	-	-	1	2	10	186	214
WHOOPING COUGH	344	459	21	8	6	6	843

	Born in the years					Others	Totals
	1962	1961	1943/60	1933/42			
POLIO MYELITIS							
Salk - 2 doses	-	93	168	52	172		485
Oral - 3 doses	97	490	389	100	303		1,379
- 1 dose after 2 Salk	-	99	957	197	307		2,060
- 1 dose after 3 Salk	-	1	1083	2	-		1,091

	Age at date of vaccination							Totals
	Under 1 yr	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15 yrs +	
SMALLPOX								
Primary	634	706	500	453	2442	1954	5002	11,696
Revaccination	-	24	72	183	1714	2437	13513	17,942

Numbers of persons at 31st December, 1962 who had then completed a course of vaccination, primary or other.

	Born in the years						Totals
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953/57	
DIPHTHERIA	344	744	724	635	673	3337	10,819
WHOOPING COUGH	344	742	707	648	628	2043	5,547

	Born in the years					Others	Totals
	1962	1961	1943/60	1933/42			
POLIO MYELITIS							
Salk - 2 doses	-	87	781	392	1144		2,404
- 3 doses	-	-	8706	2132	1691		12,529
- 4 doses	-	-	3077	-	-		3,077
Oral - 3 doses	97	490	389	100	303		1,379
- 1 dose after 2 Salk	-	99	957	197	807		2,060
- 1 dose after 3 Salk	-	1	1083	2	-		1,091

MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Health Act, 1959, repealed older legislation on Lunacy and Mental Treatment and also Mental Deficiency Acts which laid down the procedure for admission to hospital. The provisions of this Act which applied in 1959 were principally related to the informal admission of persons to mental hospitals. The term 'mental deficiency' was abolished and four categories of mental disorder recognised.

- (i) Mental Illness
- (ii) Severe subnormality
- (iii) Subnormality
- (iv) Psychopathic Personality Disorders.

In 1960, an Order gave effect to Sections 6 - 10 which enabled Local Authority services for the mentally disordered to be administered under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. Local Authorities were empowered to provide residential accommodation, training and occupation centres, to carry out guardianship and appoint Mental Welfare Officers. They were also empowered to provide Welfare Services for mentally disordered persons as part of the general welfare service under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and the Child Care Service.

The Mental Health Act is based on advances in modern treatment and the fact that patients seek advice earlier in the course of mental disturbance. As a consequence, there is less need of long stay accommodation which, in the next fifteen years, is expected to be reduced by 50%. This implies considerable development and expansion of domiciliary and community health services. These steps have been taken in spite of the ageing of the population with consequent increase in senile dementia. As the Ministry of Health report for 1960 states, there will need to be increased acceptance and tolerance in the community of persons with mental disorders.

The Service has expanded during the year and there seems to be wider realization on the part of General Practitioners and public of the help available. Psychiatric Hospitals are now closely united with the Local Authority, and liaison with Consultant Psychiatrists, other Medical Staff and Psychiatric Social Workers has proved invaluable. Contact with other agencies has also been established thus providing a more integrated community service.

During the year Mental Welfare Officers have been concerned with the admission to hospital of:-

68 informal patients

25 patients under Detaining Sections of the Act.

In addition, arrangements were made for 4 short-stay patients on an Informal basis. Cases referred to Local Authority were as follows:-

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
From General Practitioners	50	37
" Hospitals for After-care	53	72
" Hospitals, after or during Out-patient or Day treatment	83	39
" Other sources	<u>54</u>	<u>39</u>
	<u>240</u>	<u>187</u>

Psychiatric Club - named 'The Glen' Club

This continues to flourish after being in existence for almost 2 years. Meetings have been held regularly on Tuesday evenings with an average attendance of 15 members. Total membership is at present 40. This fluctuates as new members arrive and others improve sufficiently to enable them to mix more freely in other social settings. This is of course encouraged, with the assurance of support should it again be required. For some members Club is the highlight of their week. There is a sense of belonging, particularly for people who have become isolated or lonely, often because of their illness. Members feel able to talk out their problems in a group, and to speak in confidence to one of the two Mental Welfare Officers in attendance. The Club is often a safety valve, and enables the Officers to keep in touch with many patients without home visiting.

Activities have consisted of Games and Competitions - Tape Recorder Sessions. Film Shows, Beetle Drives and Bingo. Record evenings when members have brought along Records of their own choice. Some members have given small demonstrations of cake decoration, flower arrangement, basketry and painting. A little pottery decoration has also been undertaken. A trip to Blackpool Illuminations was very much enjoyed; also trips into the Dales on two occasions. Through the courtesy of the Blind Welfare Association Committee many of our members attended monthly concerts during the winter, organised by this Association. An enjoyable Christmas Party was held with a Conjuror to entertain. The Club is run on very informal, permissive lines, and the friendly relaxed atmosphere is conducive to the sharing of problems. There is pride taken in the Club and a desire to help one another.

Occupation Centres

24 sub-normal patients received full-time training at Branshaw View, Keighley whilst 7 sub-normal patients received full-time training at Lindley House, Bradford.

<u>Patients attending</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 16	9	5
Over 16	13	4

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Senior Public Health Inspector,
Mr. W. Farndale.

380 complaints were received during the year, a decrease of 96 compared with 1961. These are listed below:-

Housing defects	82
Overcrowding	3
Choked drains or sewers	57
Water supply	8
Defective drains	41
Verminous houses	17
Rats or mice infestations	127
Miscellaneous	45

INSPECTIONS

Dwellingshouses (Public Health Act)	390
Tents, Vans and Sheds	54
Refuse Receptacles	21
Cinemas	2
Offensive Trades	7
Piggeries	6
Knacker's Premises	-
Verminous or Dirty Houses	30
Clean Air Act:-	
(1) Observations (Factory chimneys)	153
(2) Plant inspected	15
(3) Inspection and reinspection of houses (Smoke Control Areas)	974
(4) Interviews	1230
Shops Act, 1950	1
Rats and mice	643
Sanitary accommodation	177
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	24
Maggot Breeding Premises	10
Visits to works in progress	315
Pet Animals Act	2
Cleansing Department	550
Salvage Depot	298
Refuse Tips	326
Mortuary	7
Accumulations of Refuse	383

Re Salvage	54
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	1401
Interviews	714
Nuisances	205
Common yards and passages	2
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	153

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORKS EXECUTED

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	84
House drains cleared of obstructions	60
House drains repaired	23
House drains encased in concrete	19
Areas drained and concreted	7
Yard or Area Gullies fixed	11
Inspection Chambers repaired or provided	8
Waste pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected	17
Fall pipes repaired and disconnected	16
Sinks provided and walls tiled	1
New sinks provided	4

SUMMARY OF DRAINS TESTED

Drains under construction or repair tested hydraulically	66
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing the source of flooded basements	106
Drains tested by Volatile Test	3
Drains tested by smoke	4
Drains tested by opening up	1

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

At the end of the year the number of waste water closets in the town had been reduced to 26, all except 10 of which will be demolished during the next few years with the continuation of the Council's Clearance Programme. During 1962 demolitions in the Church Street Clearance Area accounted for 13 waste water closets.

SUMMARY OF WORKS CARRIED OUT

W.C. appliances renewed or repaired	3
Waste water closets abolished	13
W.C. pedestals renewed	3
W.C. seats provided or repaired	1
W.C.'s cleansed or lime-washed	3

W.C. walls repaired	19
Sanitary dustbins repaired or new bins substituted therefor	156
Water closets abolished	30
Soil pipes repaired	17
Miscellaneous repairs	46

NUMBER AND TYPES OF CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AT
DECEMBER 31st, 1962

	<u>Water Closets</u>	<u>Waste Water Closets</u>	<u>Privies</u>	<u>Movable Privy Pails</u>
North Ward	2234	16	1	6
South Ward	2930	5	2	2
East Ward	2663	-	2	-
West Ward	3125	3	3	1
Central Ward	2023	2	-	-
	<u>12,975</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>

Farm premises and factories are included.

The 8 privies and 9 privy pails still in use are at farms and other isolated premises where no sewer is available.

31 houses are not connected to the town's sewerage system.

OFFENSIVE TRADE PREMISES

Offensive Trades in the district include the following:

- 1 Tripe Boiler
- 1 Bone Boiler
- 1 Fat Melter
- 2 Gut Scrapers.

Seven inspections - all satisfactory

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1962

Public Health Act, 1936

Housing Act, 1957

Clean Air Act, 1956

Statutory Notices

Outstanding 1961	2
Served during 1962	34
Complied with 1962	22
Outstanding, 31st December, 1962	14

Informal Notices

Outstanding, 31st December 1961	32
Served during 1962	282
Complied with 1962	223
Outstanding, 31st December, 1962	91

RODENT AND PEST DESTRUCTION

The work of rodent control is carried out by 2 part-time operatives with supervision and assistance as required from the Public Health Inspectors. Inspections by the Public Health staff numbered 643

Baiting and poisoning was carried out as a routine measure at the refuse tips and cleansing depot.

During the year 68 wasps nests were destroyed.

Treatment for cockroaches was carried out at one of the hospitals.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Factories with power	181
Factories without power	17
Other premises (site of building operations, etc)	8
Total	<u>206</u>

Number of inspections of factories:-

(a) With mechanical power	18
(b) Without mechanical power	2
(c) Outworkers	6
(d) Other premises	9

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Orders in operation on 31st December, 1962 :-

The Shipley No. 1 (Saltaire) Smoke Control Order, 1958,
operative date 1st September, 1960 - Houses 1,274,
Other Premises 52, Acres 239.

The Shipley No. 2 (Nab Wood) Smoke Control Order, 1961
operative date 1st November, 1962 - Houses 1478,
Other Premises 49, Acres 535.

Total to date :-	Houses	-	2,752 (25.6%)
	Other Premises	-	101
	Acres	-	774 (35%)

No Orders were made during the year.

INDUSTRIAL SMOKE

During the year 153 timed observations were taken of factory chimneys in the area and it was necessary to issue 11 cautions for the emission of smoke or grit. During the same period 15 inspections of boiler plant were carried out.

The high cost of fuel is reflected in the greater interest taken by industrialists in the efficient operation of boiler plant. Several firms carried out improvements during the year including conversion from coal to oil fired equipment and other improvements are contemplated in the near future. All firms were reminded that they should bring their boiler plants up to a modern standard before July 5th, 1963 in accordance with the provisions of the Clean Air Act.

Increased efficiency will result not only in a cleaner atmosphere but in cheaper operating costs.

LETHAL CHAMBER

34 dogs and 25 cats were disposed of by the R.S.P.C.A. at the Dockfield Depot.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

for the period April 1st, 1962 to March 31st, 1963.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The weather during the winter of 1962/63 can only be described as atrocious as far as the outside staff were concerned. From 3rd December, 1962 there was ice and snow until February, 1963, conditions which caused some dislocation of the collection services. The introduction of the bonus scheme on 3rd September, 1962 undoubtedly helped to keep down intervals between collections, which for the most part were 7 days.

During the year 54 men were employed as refuse collectors compared with 73, 72, 57 and 30 in the four previous years.

BONUS SCHEME FOR REFUSE COLLECTORS

As a result of an application from the National Union of General and Municipal Workers the Council agreed to introduce a bonus scheme related to the frequency of refuse collection. The scheme commenced on 3rd September, 1962 and proved to be successful in the following respects:-

- (1) A seven day collection was achieved when the vehicles were fully manned throughout the week.
- (2) A reduction in absence due to sickness,
September, 1962 to March, 1963 = 154 days
September, 1961 to March, 1962 = 397 days
- (3) Less change over in staff of men employed on refuse collection.

During August three students and one school teacher were engaged and performed their work with credit.

VEHICLES IN USE FOR REFUSE COLLECTION

Purchased

1960	1	Karrier 16/18 cu. yd. Dual Tip	- House and Trade Refuse
1961	1	Karrier 16/18 cu. yd. Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1961	1	Karrier 16/18 cu. yd. Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1957	1	Karrier 10 cu. yd. Side Loader	- House Refuse
1952	1	S. & D. 10 cu. yd. Side Loader	- House Refuse
1952	1	Karrier 7 cu. yd. Side Loader	- Miscellaneous Refuse, Slaughterhouse Refuse and Manure, Furniture, etc.

On the introduction of the third dual tip vehicle the S. & D. 13 cu. yd. side loader (1950) was placed on stand-by duty.

All the vehicles continued to work satisfactorily; the dual tip machines undoubtedly make for easier and safer loading, and by reason of greater holding capacity (320 - 340 bins) fewer journeys to the disposal point are required, thereby increasing loading time. Eventually all the side loading vehicles will be replaced by dual tip machines as these are needed to deal with the ever increasing bulk of present day refuse.

PAPER SACKS

As a result of the success of the first pilot scheme of refuse storage in paper sacks, the Council decided to extend the system to the rest of the Council houses on the Owlet Estate. It was found that two loaders were able to clear the estate of some 400 sacks in 1 day compared with three men using the bin system which requires double journeys with each bin.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

From August 1962, control of tipping was mechanised - a small dozer replacing three tip attendants.

Hirst Wood Tip which had been used for refuse disposal since September, 1950 was completely filled by August, 1962, and as negotiations for the purchase of Gaisby Lane Quarry had not been completed, tipping continued on the site of the old brick works Carr Lane until the 26th November. After construction of an access road to the bottom of the quarry and other incidental works, tipping commenced at Gaisby Lane Quarry.

On January 1st, 1963 a fire was discovered at the edge of the tip and despite trenching and flooding continued to cause concern. Eventually covering with excavated material, clay, soil etc. from a nearby building site, and consolidating with a bulldozer brought the fire under control and eliminated any further extension.

SALVAGE

The following tables give details of salvaged materials sold and the monthly income. The total for the year was some £600 less

than in 1961/2 due to a decrease in sales of waste paper, combined with a reduction in price due to the low demand.

	T.	C.	Q.
Waste paper and cardboard	403	10	-
Scrap Iron	2	6	2
Textiles	12	16	1
Total	418	12	3

Monthly Income

	£.	s.	d.
1962			
April	133.	2.	10.
May	337.	1.	3.
June	316.	15.	4.
July	210.	6.	6.
August	196.	9.	10.
September	191.	16.	7.
October	241.	5.	7.
November	209.	12.	3.
December	198.	16.	7.
1963			
January	295.	10.	6.
February	235.	4.	4.
March	245.	1.	1.
	£ 2,811.	2.	8.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT to 31st December, 1962.

Private Builders

Since the war private builders have completed 386 houses and provided 61 housing units by conversions to flats. In addition the West Riding Police Authority have erected 18 houses.

Post-War Housing Units provided by Council

New houses erected during the year - 156

Houses provided up to 31st December, 1962 :-

Permanent	1,745
Conversion	12
	<u>1,757</u>

Back-to-Back and Blind Back Houses
at 31st December, 1962.

North Ward	88
South Ward	585
East Ward	421
West Ward	137
Central Ward	247
	<hr/>
	1,478
	<hr/>

During the past 9 years demolitions in Clearance Areas have reduced the back-to-back houses in the district from 2,574 to 1,478. 208 houses of this type are scheduled to be dealt with by clearance before the end of 1963, and a further 282 during the period 1964 - 68

HOUSING

Clearance Programme

During the year 1962 the Council's policy of purchasing houses by agreement continued in the Tenter Street, Crag Road areas. No Orders were made, but many families were rehoused from previous Clearance Areas.

Demolition

During the year 67 houses were demolished. 125 families comprising 334 persons were rehoused.

Houses Closed

9 houses indicated below were closed, 9 families (26 persons) being rehoused.

19, Carr Lane	10, Cross Church Street,
4, The Holt	74, Leeds Road,
17, Russell Street	3, Ives Street,
12, Russell Street,	7, Norman Street
Throstle Nest, Low Ash Road.	

Overcrowding and Rehousing

Statutory overcrowding has practically ceased to exist but there are a number of families who have not been able to obtain separate accommodation. The Department maintained close co-operation with the

Housing Office in connection with any applications where there is a possibility of overcrowding existing. All Council houses becoming vacant are inspected by one of the Public Health Inspectors to ascertain defects, vermin and general cleanliness.

The great majority of houses are found on inspection to have been well kept, clean and in a good state of decoration.

On the 31st December, 1962, 115 families were found to be living as lodgers.

Improvement Grants

During the year the Council approved 68 Improvement Grants, made up of 59 Standard Grants and 9 Discretionary Grants.

Housing Inspections, 1962

Number of houses inspected	181
Visits in respect of overcrowding	1
Re-inspections	84
Visits re Habitation Certificates	3
Removals to Council houses	4
Improvement Grants and Standard Grants	481
Certificates of disrepair - houses inspected	2
Council houses inspected before reletting	145

Housing Defects Remedied, 1962

Wooden floors repaired or renewed	1
Windows repaired and properly hung	4
Window frames mastic pointed	1
Skylights repaired	4
Doors and casings or furnishings repaired	-
Roofs repaired	20
Plastered walls repaired	3
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	3
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	5
Fall pipes renewed	15
Walls repointed	1
Ranges repaired or renewed	3
Staircases and fencing repaired	-
Chimneys and flues repaired	1
Stone floors relaid or asphalted	7
Miscellaneous defects remedied	31

Defects to houses continued to decrease due no doubt to the percentage increase in Council and owner/occupied houses and a reduction in privately owned tenanted dwellings.

WATER SUPPLY

The following information dealing with water supply and consumption has been supplied by the Engineer and Manager of the Romalds Water Board.

Supply

The basic source of Shipley's water supply consists of Sweet Well, and Low Moor Springs on Morton Moor, which have an average yield of between 460,000 and 500,000 gallons per day. The water is piped from the springs across the moor past Graincliffe Reservoir to the treatment plant situated below the reservoir, where it receives lime treatment to neutralise the slightly acid properties. It then flows through slow sand filters and is given chlorine/ammonia treatment on entry to the clear water tank from which it is passed into supply to the High Level Areas of Shipley by means of a 10-inch diameter main.

In addition the Water Board possess the right to collect water over gathering grounds consisting of 1,881 acres on Morton Moor and Bingley Moor. The effective drainage area for Graincliffe Reservoir is 1,116 acres and the water is conducted into the reservoir, the capacity of which is 95½ million gallons, by three main dykes - Weecher Dyke, Black Dyke and Great Graincliffe Dyke.

Any water which overflows from Graincliffe Reservoir or which is allowed to go down the reservoir bye-pass, is fed via Eldwick Beck into Eldwick Reservoir, which has a capacity of 27½ million gallons approximately and is now used only for storage of compensation water, the supply of which is a statutory obligation on the Board. This water is fed into Eldwick Beck below the Reservoir Dam.

The requirements of the High Level Areas of Shipley do not absorb the whole of the yield of the springs and the resulting surplus water overflows before treatment from a manhole in the embankment of Graincliffe Reservoir into a 12-inch diameter pipeline to the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs. These reservoirs supply a large proportion of the lower levels of Shipley and the excess demand from these areas over the surplus water available from the springs is made up by releasing surface water stored in Graincliffe Reservoir to mix with the spring water where this enters the pipeline to the service reservoirs.

Whilst the water from the springs is characterised by a very high degree of chemical and organic purity, and only a slight acidity, the surface water from the gathering grounds has in solution a relatively large proportion of natural aluminium and a high acidity, and this latter property would give rise to a dangerous degree of plumbosolvency, even when the water was mixed with the less acid spring water, unless the combined waters were treated before being put into supply.

At Baildon Bank, however, the combined spring and surface waters are given lime and chlorine-ammonia treatment before being passed into the reservoirs. In this case the lime treatment fulfils the dual purpose of obviating for all practical purposes the power of the water to dissolve lead from pipes and fittings and converts its properties from acid to slightly alkaline, thus causing the aluminium to settle out in the reservoirs (which perform the purpose of sedimentation tanks as well as storage reservoirs) in the form of a floc or jelly-like substance which tends to trap any organic or other impurities and further clarifies and purifies the water. In order to give adequate settlement the two reservoirs are used alternately.

The purified treated water is passed into service from the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs by means of two 10-inch diameter mains.

In addition to supplies from their own sources the Water Board purchase, by an agreement, a further supply of treated water amounting to approximately 250,000 gallons per day from the Bradford Corporation Water Undertaking. This amount may be increased to 500,000 gallons per day during dry periods if required.

In order to carry out the treatment of water from their own sources adequately, the properties of both the raw and the treated water are tested several times a day at Graincliffe and Baildon Bank treatment plants, and also samples of tap water taken in Shipley from both sources are tested daily by members of the Water Department staff. In addition, monthly examinations by independent analysts are made of both the bacteriological and chemical properties of all raw waters and treated waters supplied to consumers, and the results of these over a long period indicate the very satisfactory nature of the water supply.

Consumption.

All houses except one, where there is a private supply, were serviced direct from the mains, that is, 99.9% had a piped supply.

No houses were supplied by stand pipes.

Average daily total consumption	= 1,324,000 gallons
Average daily total consumption per head	= 44.3 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption	= 1,108,000 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption per head	= 37.1 gallons
Average daily industrial consumption	= 216,000 gallons

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination

Samples were taken monthly as routine (and oftener as needed) from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from various points on the "collection" or storage side of the undertaking. Samples were examined by the Laboratory during 1962 and the results are tabulated below.

Findings of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

	<u>Treated Water</u>				<u>Bradford Supply for Shipley (samples)</u>		
	<u>Shipley Water Supply (samples)</u>						
<u>Presumptive B. Coli Count per 100 ml Water</u>	<u>Graincliffe Clear Water Basin</u>	<u>Baildon Bank Reservoirs</u>		<u>Town Samples</u>			
		<u>Upper</u>	<u>Lower</u>	<u>High Level</u>	<u>Low Level</u>	<u>High Level</u>	<u>Low Level</u>
(Class I)							
Highly Satisfactory	12	-	-	12	12	12	12
1-2							
(Class II)							
Satisfactory	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
3-10							
(Class III)							
Suspicious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 10							
(Class IV)							
Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Untreated Water

<u>Presumptive</u> <u>B. coli count</u> <u>per 100 ml water</u>	<u>Shipley Collection (samples)</u>	
	<u>Before</u> <u>Impounding</u>	<u>Impounding</u> <u>Reservoir</u>
0-2	28	11
3-25	10	1
26-49	-	-
50 and over	10	1

Chemical Examinations

Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Analytical and Consulting Chemists, made monthly examinations of the water supply and samples from each of the four supply areas in the town were examined. The report for July, 1962 is set out below :-

<u>CHEMICAL ANALYSES</u> (results in parts per million)	<u>Shipley Water</u> <u>Supply</u>		<u>Bradford Supply</u> <u>for Shipley</u>	
	<u>High</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>High</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Level</u>
Total solids	60	80	60	80
Chloride	14	16	11	15
Total Hardness	40	65	40	60
Lead, Copper, Zinc	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron	0.1	0.2	Nil	0.1
Manganese	Nil	Nil	-	-
Aluminium	Nil	0.1	-	-
Silica	10.0	4.0	-	-
Free Ammonia	0.06	0.25	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.48	0.15	0.10	0.19
Free Chlorine	Nil	0.1	-	-
pH	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.0

Plumbo-Solvency

The water as collected from the moors is acid, and is, therefore, presumably plumbo-solvent. Hydrated lime is added to reduce acidity.

Samples were examined in 1962 for lead content, 4 from the Low Level Supply and 4 from the High Level Supply; 4 were taken after the water had been standing all night in the service pipes (first draw sample) and 4 were taken after half-an-hour's standing. These tests showed the water to have no appreciable plumbo-solvent effect when delivered to the house taps.

Private Water Supplies

At the close of the year there was only one isolated house, that is, less than 0.1% of the houses in the town, with a private supply.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Resident in the District at the end of the year there were on the register :-

Distributors of Milk	19
Dairies	3
Premises at which milk is sold only in sealed bottles	81
Total -	<u>103</u>

Non-resident Distributors numbered 24.

Licences to deal in designated milks are now issued by the W.R.C.C. acting as Food and Drugs Authority.

Bacterial Examination of Milk

	<u>Samples Submitted</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>Void</u>
T.T. Pasteurised	10	10	0	0
T.T. Certified	39	36	3	0
Pasteurised	7	7	0	0
	<u>56</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Samples taken by W.R.C.C.				
Past. (produced in Shipley)	7	7	0	0
T.T. Past. (produced in Shipley)	6	6	0	0
	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Biological Examination of Milk

7 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination and proved negative for tubercle bacilli.

B. Abortus

During the year 38 samples of milk were submitted to the Ring test. 28 were negative and 10 positive (8 cultures negative, 3 positive, 7 biological examinations for B. abortus negative).

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The number of animals passing through the Abattoir during 1962 showed an increase of 1,356 as compared with 1961. This figure was almost entirely due to an increase in sheep slaughtering chiefly by Pakistani butchers.

Animals killed during the year:-

Beasts	1,685
Calves	172
Sheep	8,243
Pigs	1,672
	<hr/>
	11,772
	<hr/>

The number of cows killed was 40 or 2.38% of the beasts, as compared with - 2.48% in 1961
15.3% in 1960
3.6% in 1959

Slaughter Licences

29 Licences to slaughter animals were issued during the year.

MEAT INSPECTION

Return of Animals Slaughtered
and Meat Inspected during 1962

	Public Abattoir				
	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	1,645	40	172	8,243	1,672
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	17	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	276	5	-	381	44
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	16.7%	12.5%	0.58%	4.82%	2.75%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.538

There are no private slaughterhouses in the district.

Cysticercosis

	<u>Cattle</u>
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1

Table of Particulars of Carcasses and Organs
condemned at the Public Abattoir

Beasts - Tuberculosis	Nil.		
		<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Pigs - Tuberculosis			
Heads		9	122
Calves	Nil		

Other Diseases

Sheep

		<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Carcase and Offal	(Emaciation)	3	64
Carcase and Offal	(Pyæmia)	3	168
Carcase and Offal	(Moribund)	7	590
Carcase and Offal	(Acute Septic Pleurisy)	1	33
Carcase and Offal	(Acute Septic Peritonitis)	1	57
Carcase and Offal	(Extensive Bruising)	2	92
Plucks	(Distomatosis & Parasites)	124	585
Plucks	(Abscesses)	10	50
Plucks	(Decomposition)	12	60
Livers	(Distomatosis & Cachexia)	215	545
Livers	(Abscesses)	6	19
Intestines	(Peritonitis)	1	10
Intestines	(Tumours)	4	30
Intestines	(Parasites)	2	16
Breast of Mutton	(Abscesses)	1	8
Breast of Mutton	(Bruising)	2	14
Shoulder	(Abscesses)	1	4
Shoulder	(Bruising)	2	14
Loin	(Abscesses)	1	10
Forequarter	(Bruising)	1	18
			<hr/>
			2,387
			<hr/>

Calves

Carcase and offal	(Pyrexia)	1	<u>48</u>
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Beasts

Head and Tongue	(C. Bovis)	1	30
Head and Tongue	(Abscesses)	1	30
Head and Tongue	(Actinomycosis)	1	30
Livers and part livers	(Distomatosis & Cirrhosis)	230	1,444
Livers	(Abscesses)	33	443
Livers	(Telangiectasis)	2	36
Livers	(Melanosis)	1	12
Lungs	(Abscesses)	1	10
Udders	(Mastitis)	3	70
Intestines	(Johnes Disease)	1	30
Skirt	(Abscesses)	1	2
Kidneys	(Nephritis)	3	3
			<hr/>
			2,140
			<hr/>

		<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
	<u>Pigs</u>		
Carcase and offal	(Moribund)	1	140
Carcase and offal	(Pyrexia)	1	110
Plucks	(Pleurisy & Peritonitis)	22	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lungs	(Pneumonia)	7	14
Livers	(Ascaris Lumbricoides)	11	62
Intestines	(Peritonitis)	2	14
Hindquarters	(Bruising)	1	28
Kidneys	(Hydronephrosis)	2	$\frac{1}{2}$

522 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total weight condemned 1962	5,219 lbs.
Total weight condemned 1961	3,555 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Total weight condemned 1960	12,686 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Total weight condemned 1959	15,648 lbs.

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Meat condemned at Public Abattoir	2	6	2	11
Tinned foods surrendered at shops	1	8	-	16
	3	14	2	27

Only 9 animals (pigs) were found to be affected with tuberculosis. This is a very striking improvement which has been achieved gradually over the past thirty years. Entire carcasses condemned for T.B. for the years 1932, 1942 and 1952 are given hereunder:-

Carcasses condemned for Tuberculosis

	<u>1932</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1962</u>
Cattle	13	17	13	Nil
Pigs	17	3	4	Nil

Animals Slaughtered

Cattle	2,207	1,610	2,643	1,685
Pigs	3,936	149	1,147	1,672

For the same years the amount of meat condemned (all causes) shows a striking decrease as shown in the following table of meat condemned

as related to the animals slaughtered.

Total weight of Carcasses and Offal condemned

All causes

1932	1942	1952	1962
22 tons	11 tons	22 tons	2 tons

Animals Slaughtered

14,188	10,242	14,512	11,772
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sampling

Food and Drugs sampling is done by the West Riding County Council Weights and Measures Department.

110 samples were taken, 87 of milk and 23 of other foods.

All these samples were found to be genuine.

Visits to Food Premises

Further inspections of food shops were continued to secure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 and 1960.

	<u>Inspections</u>
Manufacture of sausages etc)	57
Butchers' Shops)	
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' premises	39
Fried Fish Shops	6
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	112
Bakehouses	42
Grocers' Shops	76
Public Abattoir	511
Markets	115
Licensed premises	5
Cafes, Restaurants	25
Ice Cream - Manufacturers' premises	4
Ice Cream - Shops registered for sale only	7
Industrial Canteens	23
Wholesale Premises	20
School Canteens	21
Dairies	1
	<u>1,064</u>

Improvements carried out at food premises were :-

Electric light to W.Cs.	1
Repairs to walls, floors and ceilings	1
Repairs to equipment	1
Refrigerator provided	1
First aid boxes	1
Redecoration of rooms	6

As is to be expected with the passing of time improvements are only now required in newly opened premises.

BYE-LAWS

(in force related to Public Health)

Handling, Sale and Delivery of Food, Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
Buildings, Public Health Act, 1936.
Hairdressers and Barbers, Section 120, W.R.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1951.

W.R.C.C. BYE-LAWS

(Local Government Act, 1888, and other Acts)

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.
Carrying Dangerous or Offensive Articles along Footpaths.
Carrying offal through streets.
Street Cries.
Spitting in Certain Public Places.
Leaving Orange Peel, Banana Skins etc. on Footways.
Bye-laws under the Highways and Locomotive Acts.
Suppression of Litter.
Control of Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, in Public Places, etc.
Dogs Fouling Footways.
Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Senior Public Health Inspector,
Mr. W. E. Cooke

In presenting my 41st Annual Report I feel that I should briefly look back and look forward. In the nineteen twenties my chief duties were the removal of gross nuisances such as privy middens, leaking drains, followed by a prolonged campaign to improve the milk supply. In the nineteen thirties came the first slum clearance campaign. In the late nineteen forties the complete abolition of ashpits and slop water closets was achieved and this was followed by the post war slum clearance campaigns which are still continuing. This period also saw the introduction of the clean food movement and, more recently, the commencement of domestic smoke control together with the exercise of more effective powers to deal with industrial smoke and grit emission.

Exercise of duties such as these is often unpleasant but there is a sense of satisfaction in working for the benefit of a community and the support of the various Health Committees and their Chairmen and one's fellow officials has been invaluable.

Bingley is a pleasant district and will be even more attractive when the clean air programme is completed, the remaining unfit houses cleared, and other sub-standard houses brought up to a modern standard. I wish my successor well in carrying on this work.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Food Hygiene. Standards of food hygiene in the Bingley area are generally good and education of food handlers is continually taking place. A number of lectures on the handling of food have been held in the past at Bingley Technical Institute. The continued development in the sale of pre-packed and refrigerated foods is all to the good.

There are 268 food premises in the area, 47 being catering establishments and 21 bake houses. There are 111 retailers of ice cream and 12 manufacturers of sausages, potted or preserved foods.

Meat Inspection. There is one private slaughterhouse in the district and this has been brought up to a satisfactory standard.

The total number of animals killed at the slaughterhouse during the year was 1,790 and all of these were slaughtered on Sundays, necessitating Sunday work by the Health Inspectors throughout the

year in order that one hundred per cent. meat inspection was maintained. The following are the details of meat inspected:-

	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number of animals killed	5	7	1,744	34
" " " inspected	5	7	1,744	34
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	221	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	-	12.72	2.94

There is one large poultry packing station in the area which is operated on modern lines.

Milk Supply. A large amount of raw farm bottled milk is still sold in Bingley and the whole of such milk comes, of course, from Tuberculin Tested herds. The remainder of the milk supply is Pasteurised or Sterilised.

Licensing of dealers is now carried out by the West Riding County Council. Careful attention was given during the year to the regular sampling of raw milk. 32 samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test. 203 samples were submitted to the Ring Test for the detection of *Brucella abortus*, and of this number 61 showed a positive result. Eventually, however, only 23 of this number were found to be positive on Culture. Notices under Article 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, were served on the producers of the milk showing positive cultures, requiring the exclusion of same from the milk sold as "farm bottled".

It has become clear that an eradication scheme against Brucellosis in dairy cattle is urgently needed for only too often it has been found that when cows known to be secretors of positive milk have been replaced by cows bought in the open market, the replacements were also infected.

No difficulties were experienced in regard to the sale of ice cream of which there are 111 vendors.

The District Inspector of the Food and Drugs Authority informs me that 69 samples were taken in Bingley during the year. Of these 50 were milk samples, 2 being unsatisfactory.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

This important section of a Public Health Inspector's duties covers matters which closely affect the health and well being of every member of the community, namely public cleansing, atmospheric pollution, factory hygiene, rodent control, drainage and sewerage &c.

Public Cleansing. Refuse is collected by means of three 'dual tip' vehicles, together with a small side loader for use in rural parts of the area. This latter vehicle is also equipped with a special tank for reception of closet pail contents. There are approximately 100 of these and they are all out of reach of water supplies or sewers.

The affluent society of to-day produces much more household refuse than was the case in the past. The volume is also increasing because of the marked tendency towards complete abolition of the open solid fuel fire or the closed solid fuel stove on which the house refuse could be burnt, and their replacement with "piped" fuels. This tendency is being accelerated by the operation of the Council's policy of domestic smoke control. Many householders now find it impossible to contain their week's refuse in one bin and in consequence have at least two. It is essential that future refuse collection vehicles be fitted with methods for compression.

A pilot scheme for use of paper sacks instead of dustbins was commenced during the year.

I am glad to report that there was an easement of the difficult position that has obtained for so many years in regard to supply of labour and it was possible to maintain virtually a full staff of collectors throughout the period and give a regular weekly collection of household refuse. The incentive bonus scheme which has now been in operation for seven years again proved its worth in giving an efficient collection service, and the extra £1 0s. 0d. or £2 0s. 0d. a week which some of the men earned, effectively contributes towards the maintenance of a regular staff.

The market for paper salvage was not good during the year.

All refuse collected in the Bingley area is disposed of at one central tip at Dowley Gap. An old sewage sludge lagoon which is believed to have been in operation for over half a century is now

being filled in with household refuse. Work is rather difficult owing to the great depth of the lagoon. Ample tipping space remains on land owned by the Council at Dowley Gap. Tipping is dealt with by mechanical means.

Gulley emptying and cesspool cleansing is carried out by means of one Eagle Gulley Emptier. The frequency of gulley emptying is tending to decline owing to the continued development of the district and an additional machine is urgently needed.

Street cleansing is carried out with a new Karrier Yorkshire Mechanical Sweeper, and staff of 4 street orderlies.

In connection with public conveniences it was decided to carry out a policy of gradual improvement and modernisation of structures, apart from those in Wellington Street and Main Street, which are likely to be removed. The sorry tale of wanton damage continues.

Small improvements were carried out at the Public Mortuary, where 28 bodies were received during the year.

Rodent and Pest Destruction. During the year the Rodent Operative treated 164 properties and made 472 inspections.

Caravans. There are three licenced holiday caravan sites in Bingley and a few individual ones of long standing. By the end of the year the site licence conditions had not been fully complied with and steps had been taken to enforce compliance. A more difficult problem is the existence of several colonies of huts and shacks which have been in existence for many years, some having been erected after approval of plans under what used to be known as "temporary building agreements". Others were put up without any deposit of plans. The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 does not help Local Authorities with this type of problem. A comprehensive survey of these huts was carried out in 1961 when it was found that 150 temporary dwellings were in existence, the majority being used on occasional week ends, while the remainder were not being used at all. It was decided to deal with these huts under powers contained in the Housing Act, 1957 and Demolition Orders have been made in respect of 16 structures and these were complied with. It is intended to carry on with similar action in other cases.

Less trouble than usual was experienced in regard to gypsy encampments, due to enclosure of two of their favourite sites.

Sanitary Accommodation. Considering the extensive rural character of the Bingley area, the proportion of water closet accommodation is surprisingly high. Nevertheless, the existence of nearly 100 pail closets on farms and in remote places is a source of difficulty and it is not easy to get men who are willing to empty them. Sewer extensions were carried out at Mickletonwaite, Cullingworth and Wilsden, and this enabled some reduction to be secured while owners are being encouraged to do voluntary conversion with the aid of Improvement Grants or Conversion Grants.

The following is the approximate position as regards sanitary accommodation:-

	<u>Water Closets</u>	<u>Pail Closets</u>	<u>Dustbins</u>
Bingley	4,138	10	4,317
Cottingham	1,298	9	1,261
Harden	538		706
Crossflats & Mickletonwaite	1,068	4	857
Cullingworth	538	18	661
Eldwick & Gilstead	757	38	1,140
Wilsden	1,028	15	912
	<u>9,365</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>9,854</u>

Clean Air. A very active programme of smoke control is being carried out by the Public Health Committee and practical results of this are already becoming apparent. In connection with domestic smoke control 6 Smoke Control Orders had been made by the end of the year. Orders Nos. 1 - 2 & 4 covered Cottingham, Bradford Road and War en Lane. Nos. 3 - 5 - 6 covered new building estates and were made in order to ensure that the approved appliances which have to be installed in new houses are only used for smokeless fuels. The appointment of a domestic Smoke Control Inspector has proved most effective and the work certainly justifies a full time officer. The Public Health Committee hope that the whole of the district will be under smoke control by 1968.

In connection with industrial smoke, equally good progress is being made and the emission of dark smoke should soon only occur when a plant break down takes place. Every effort was made to persuade firms to instal approved appliances before July, 1963 and there has been a most gratifying response from users of furnaces. 116 observations of chimneys were made during 1962.

Considerable time was devoted to dealing with serious emissions of grit and dust from a foundry. The dust nuisance was completely cured by installation of a dust extractor. Plans were in hand by the end of the year to provide grit arrestors which should materially reduce the emission of grit and smoke when installed in 1963.

Measurement of air pollution in Bingley is carried out at the Town Hall by means of one Standard Deposit Gauge and one smoke filter with volumetric apparatus for determination of Sulphur Dioxide.

Water Supply. The following report has been prepared by Mr. A. Haslock, the Council's Water Engineer:-

The council are water undertakers for the whole area except the villages of Harden, Crossflats and Eldwick (which are supplied directly by Bradford Corporation) and the Branksome Drive area, Nab Wood (which is supplied by Shipley U.D.C.).

The sources of supply are springs on St. Ives Estate and in Ruin Bank Wood; moorland gathering ground at Harden Moor and St. Ives Estate and adits at Bleak House and Lees Moor, Cullingworth. In addition, approximately 50% of the total volume supplied is obtained in bulk from the Bradford Corporation.

All springs and adit water is collected underground and is not exposed to daylight until it reaches one of the three service reservoirs where it is chlorinated. Water collected from the moorland gathering ground is first passed through a slow sand filter bed at Milner Spring before being pumped into the High Level Service Reservoir. At some periods of the year a dose of ammonia is added to the water in addition to chlorine.

The estimated population supplied with water is 18,400. The average daily consumption is 760,000 gallons which is made up as follows:- Domestic consumption, 580,000 gallons per day, and Trade consumption, 180,000 gallons per day. The average consumption per head per day is 41.3 gallons of which total 31.5 gallons is domestic and 9.8 gallons trade. In addition, 37 dwellinghouses or farms have their own private piped supply.

Samples of water from all sources are submitted both for chemical and bacteriological examination at regular intervals in addition to samples taken throughout the area by the Public Health Department.

Bacteriological results of samples of water supplied were as follows:-

<u>Treated Waters:</u>	<u>High Level</u>	<u>Low Level</u>	<u>Cullingworth</u>
Satisfactory	22	18	14
Unsatisfactory	-	2	-

A typical chemical analysis:-

	<u>High Level</u> (Parts per Million)	<u>Low Level</u> (Parts per Million)	<u>Cullingworth</u> (Parts per Million)
<u>General Chemical Examination</u>			
Reaction, pH	6.4	6.8	7.0
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ²	5.0	7.0	5.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N.	0.01	0.15	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N.	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen, as N.	0.05	2.6	1.6
Hardness (Wanklyn's Soap) as CaCO ³)	40	100	64
Temporary	20	56	30
Permanent	20	44	34
Permanganate Figure (4 hours, 80°F)			
as O.	0.8	0.4	0.8
Alkalinity, as CaCO ³	20	56	30
Total Solids	160	260	180

Mineral Analysis

Calcium, as Ca.	10	28	15
Magnesium, as Mg.	3	8	7
Sodium, as Na.	25	21	15
Carbonate, as CO ³ .	12	34	18
Chloride, as Cl.	17	17	16
Sulphate, as SO ⁴ .	46	62	44
Nitrate, as NO ³	2.2	11	7
Iron.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fluoride, as F	0.1	Nil	Nil

Samples of water submitted for analysis to determine the amount of artificial radioactivity expressed as Strontium 90 showed that the amount present was very small and well below the permitted dose.

The water samples taken by the Public Health Inspectors were as follows:-

	<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Bacteriological</u>
Public Supplies	4 satisfactory	104 satisfactory 19 unsatisfactory
Private "	1 unsatisfactory	7 satisfactory 7 unsatisfactory

In addition 31 samples of public supplies were examined as to plumbo-solvent tendencies. All were satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage. The Sewage Works, reconstructed in 1953, are situate at Dowley Gap. There are small works at Harecrofts, Flappit and Hallas Bridge. A number of properties, chiefly at Low Springs and High Eldwick, are out of reach of sewers as are the majority of the farms. Owing to the scattered nature of the district there are several hundreds of septic tanks in the area and these are de-sludged on application in accordance with the provisions of Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Rivers and Streams. A number of cases of stream pollution were remedied and close liaison is maintained with the Catchment Board Authority. There is one public swimming bath and one paddling pool.

Industrial Hygiene. There are 154 factories on the register. The number of defects dealt with was 6 and these chiefly related to toilet facilities. There were 18 outworkers.

The following is a list of trades carried on at local factories:-

Aircraft components	Motor Repairing
Artificial Silk Manufacture	Paint Grinding
Baking	Paper and Cardboard Manufacture
Battery Making	Paper Pressing
Blacksmith	Poultry Dressing
Bleach Bottling	Plastic Moulding
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Reed and Heald Making
Burling and Lending	Plaster Fillers & Silk Flock Manufacture
Carpet Making	Printing and Bookbinding
Concrete Block Manufacture	Rag Flock Manufacture
Cotton Worsted Warp Dressing	Saw Milling
Dry Cleaning of Clothes	Scrap Metal Dealing
Dyeing	Sheet Metal Working
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	Soap Making
Fat Boiling and Refining	Spring Making
Fertilizer Manufacture	Television Repairs
Football & Leather Belt Lace Making	Textile Leather Making
Gas Appliance Repairs	Wire Turning
Gut Scraping	Wood Bobbin Making
Honey Processing & Packing	Wool Twisting & Reeling
Ironfoundry	Woolcombing
Jacquard Card Cutting	Woolsorting
Joinery	Woollen Spinning
Laundry	Worsted Spinning
Leather Tanning & Currying	Worsted Weaving
Machine Tool Makers	Worsted Winding & Reeling
Monumental Masonry	Wool Blending & Willeying

HOUSING

The development of back to back houses in the wool and textile areas of the West Riding left such areas with great housing problems. The majority of the stone built houses are nearly as sound to-day as when they were built, but the early ones are so badly planned, badly arranged and congested as to leave no alternative but total closure. However, the back to back houses built at the end of the nineteenth century are more commodious than their predecessors and in a few cases are worthy of modernisation. The chief trouble with the early back to back or single back type of house is its small area, leaving insufficient size for both kitchen and living accommodation, let alone provision of bathrooms.

The year 1962 was the second year of the Council's second five year programme under which it is intended to include 349 houses in clearance areas and deal with 120 individual unfit houses.

During the year the following Clearance Orders were made:-

Bingley (York Place) Compulsory Purchase Order	
No. 8, 1962	10 houses
Bingley (Lime Street) Clearance Order	
No. 7, 1962	38 houses
Bingley (Ferncliffe Road North) Compulsory Purchase	73 houses
Order No. 9, 1962	2 shops

In addition the following individual unfit houses were dealt with under powers contained in Section 16, Housing Act, 1957.

Demolition Order

'Yetu', Broadstones
'Divina', Broadstones
Horse Drawn Caravan, Goit Stock
'Neona', Broadstones
'Niverdun', Broadstones
Hut on Wagon, Broadstones
Yellow Hut, Broadstones
1-3 Craven Fold, Wilsden

Closing Order

30 Dubb Lane
12 Edward Street
1 West View
2 Anderson Street, Wilsden
9 Anderson Street, Wilsden
35 Park Road

1 Skirrow Fold	Undertaking not to relet.
17 Lane End, Harden	Undertaking to make fit.

It will be seen that the total number of houses dealt with during the year as regards demolition or closure was 137 and the Committees programme is being adhered to and, in fact, exceeded. The Committee gave careful attention to the problem of improving all houses not scheduled for clearance by installation of baths, lavatory basins inside W.C's. and continuous supplies of hot water. It was decided to go ahead with such a scheme at the earliest opportunity and a preliminary survey indicated that some 816 houses would require action.

Under the existing improvement grant scheme, 57 improvement grants were approved together with five applications in respect of conversions. With the completion of 230 houses by private enterprise and 16 by the Local Authority, it would seem that satisfactory housing progress is being made in Bingley.

Only 1 application was received for a certificate of disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957.

Based on the old 1936 official standard of overcrowding there are virtually no overcrowding cases in the Bingley District, but when it is remembered that the official standard permits the husband, wife and two children under 10 to occupy a one bedroomed house, provided that it has a livingroom it will be realised how urgent it is for this old standard to be revised.

APPENDICES

The following statistical summary of work done during the year is prepared in accordance with the regulations concerning Public Health Inspectors.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Shops

Inspections under Shops Act	15
Inspections of Pet Shops	3

Factories

Inspection of Factories	8
Contraventions of Factory Act	4

Atmospheric Pollution

Observation of Mill Chimneys	116
Inspection of Boiler Plants	18
Inspections in proposed Smoke Control Areas	305
Inspections in Smoke Control Areas	1260

Water Supply

Samples taken - Bacteriological	137
Samples taken for Plumbo Solvency	31
Samples taken for Chemical Examination	6

Drainage

Drains tested	303
Drains found to be defective	102
Visits to drainage work in progress	169
Choked sewers dealt with	18

Miscellaneous Inspection

Filthy or verminous premises inspected	53
Premises disinfested	5
Premises disinfected	10
Ash receptacles inspected	104
Offensive Trades inspected	7
Piggeries inspected	19
Public Conveniences inspected	118
Visits to Refuse Tips and Depot	145
Visits re Stream Pollution	19
Movable dwellings inspected	50
Inspection of Mortuary	16
Visits to Small Pox contacts	48
Visits re noise nuisances	29

FOOD INSPECTION

Milk

Samples taken for Ring Test	203
Samples taken for Culture (Brucella)	110
Samples taken for Methylene Blue Test	32

Meat

Carcases inspected	1790
Slaughterhouse visits	50

Other Foods

Inspection of Food Premises	97
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HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Housing Inspections

Dwellinghouses	1013
Informal Notices served	123
Statutory Notices served	8

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Caravans etc.

Caravans moved from district	8
------------------------------	---

Public Conveniences

Repaired or improved	11
----------------------	----

Vermin

Properties treated	164
Treatments	472

Refuse Storage

Dustbins renewed after notice	12
Dustbins sold	106
Closet pails sold	4
Hire bins issued	85

Housing

Overcrowding cases remedied	3
House roofs repaired	20
Nuisances from dampness abated	17
Repairs to stairs etc.	3
House doors repaired	7
Window frames repaired	18
Opening window area provided	4
Fixtures repaired or renewed	4
Water closets repaired	12
Glazed sinks provided	4
Cooking accommodation provided	2
Defective floors renewed	7
Internal plaster renewed	10
Mastic pointing renewed	6
Gutters repaired	23
Other repairs	5

Drainage & Sewerage

Choked sewers cleared	36
Defective sewers repaired	3
Choked drains released	64
Defective drains relaid	17
Sink Wastes repaired	4

Water Supply

Service pipes repaired	17
Pollution of streams remedied	3

Factories

Conveniences repaired	2
Conveniences cleansed and decorated	2
Wash basins provided	1

Food Preparation Premises

Wash basins provided	2
Ventilation improved	3
Hot water supply provided	4
Dirty premises cleansed	4

Nuisances

Dirty premises cleansed	2
Accumulation of refuse removed	5
Other nuisances abated	33

BYELAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN BINGLEY MADE BY BINGLEY U.D.C.

Slaughterhouses	Recreation Grounds
Common Lodging Houses	Means of Escape in case of
Markets	Fire in Factories
New Streets and Buildings	Offensive Trades
Tents, Vans and Sheds	Handling, Wrapping and
Smoke Abatement	Delivery of Foods
Employment of Children	Sale of Food in the Open Air

MADE BY WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Suppression of Litter	Dogs Fouling Footways
Control of Wireless Loud	Sale of Contraceptives in
Speakers	Automatic Machines
Employment of Children and Young Persons	

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Public Health Inspector, Mr. R. Horsfall.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Total number of inspections made for nuisances	123
Nuisances abated	33
Informal notices served for the abatement of nuisances	31
Statutory notices served	1
Bakehouses inspected	13
Fried fish shops inspected	12
Smoke observations made	40
Drains tested	36
Drains approved	36
Verminous houses disinfested	NIL

2. SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Drains reconstructed	16
Defective drains repaired	33
Blocked drains liberated	39
Drains provided with vent shafts	8
Drains connected to sewer	6
New Gullies provided	29
Additional W.C's. provided for existing premises	23
Additional dustbins provided to existing premises	51

3. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Water closets	4,801
Waste water closets	3
Privy middens	6
Pail closets	29
Portable dustbins	4,896

4. HOUSING STATISTICS

- A. (i) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health & Housing Acts, 1936) 42
- (ii) Number of inspections made 81
- B. Remedy of defects without service of formal notice:-
- | | |
|--|----|
| Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers | 19 |
|--|----|

C. Action under Statutory powers during the year
(Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 & 1957)

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which
notices were served requiring defects to be
remedied 1

(ii) Number of houses in which defects were
remedied after service of formal notice
(a) by owners 1
(b) by Local Authority Nil

D. (i) No. of houses subject to Closing Orders 13
(ii) No. of houses closed by owners 13
(iii) No. of houses demolished by owners 14
(iv) No. of families rehoused 23
(v) No. of persons involved in (iv) above 58

HOUSING

During the year eight houses commenced by the Council during 1961 were completed and, in addition, a further fifty-three houses were erected by the Shipley Urban District Council at Higher Coach Road. This latest batch of houses almost completes the development on this estate.

Private enterprise have completed 58 dwellings within the district and at the close of the year considerable building work was in progress. It would appear from this evidence that the popularity of Baildon as a residential area is on the increase.

At the later part of the year, work was commenced on the erection of 24 two-bedroom houses and a single block of 10 units of aged persons dwellings. In addition, plans were in an advanced state of preparation for further development at The Knoll and Tong Park.

An analysis of the Housing General Needs list reveals that the greatest demand would appear to be for two person dwellings and bed-sitters, whilst the demand for larger types of houses is on the decline.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

29 applications were received for grant aid during the year, of which 24 were approved for standard grant, and show an increase over the previous year.

The total value of work in respect of these approvals was £5,811 15s. 9d.

7. CLEARANCE AREAS

During the year, proposals were made for the demolition of properties comprising 6 small areas. Objections were made in respect of 5 of these and, consequently, 2 Ministerial Public Inquiries were held and a further one was pending at the end of the year. The total number of houses involved in these areas was 96. The Minister's findings were not available during the period under review.

8. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

(a) Refuse Collection. At the beginning of the year two vehicles were employed on refuse collection, one "S and D" 18 cubic yards fore and aft tipper and one 10 cubic yards "Karrier Bantam" rear loader. A third vehicle, a 25 cubic yards "Hygenic" loader with power press was brought into service during the year.

Staff changes still appear to be the greatest obstacle to the maintenance of a smoothly run service.

However, there were signs during the later part of the year that a more regular team was being assembled.

(b) Refuse Disposal. The entire amount of refuse has been disposed of by controlled tipping at Heights Lane, Eldwick. Unfortunately, the available tipping space remaining will be exhausted within a short period of time and, consequently, negotiations have had to be resumed for the acquisition of the Bingley Brick Works, also at Eldwick. In October, a Public Inquiry was held into the Council's application for a compulsory purchase order in respect of the property, as yet the result is not known.

Due to the prolonged wet weather experienced during the year, considerable difficulty was experienced in gaining access and egress to and from the tip.

Summary of Refuse Collected

Total number of loads collected	1,284
Estimated Weight	3,148 tons

Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal for year ended 31st March, 1963

Collection Costs	£8,898.	0.	0.
Disposal Costs	£1,171.	0.	0.
Salvage Costs	£1,434.	0.	0.
Gross Costs	£11,503.	0.	0.

These figures compare very favourably with those of other authorities of similar size and character.

9. SALVAGE

It is still necessary for baled paper to be stored at ground level and to facilitate loading a chaseside loader is used.

The sum of £1,433 was raised by the sale of salvage collected during the year. This shows an increase of £75 over the figures for 1961/62.

Details of Salvage sold 1962/63

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Waste Paper	235	-	-	1,319.	0.	0.
Textiles		15	3	10.	0.	0.
Metals				104.	0.	0.

Waste Paper:-

1959/60	£1,223
1960/61	£1,284
1961/62	£1,639
1962/63	£1,319

10. FOOD INSPECTIONS

There are no slaughterhouses within the District and meat is brought into the area from the Public Abattoirs of the surrounding districts. Regular visits are made to the various food shops in the area in order to check upon standards of hygiene being maintained amongst food handlers. In general, the conditions of the Food Hygiene Regulations are being observed in all shops.

11. ICE CREAM

There is one manufacturer and thirty-nine registered retailers of ice cream operating within the District. The bulk of ice cream sold is of the proprietary pre-packed variety but a fair amount of loose ice cream, particularly of the soft variety, is still being sold.

12. BAKEHOUSES

There are five bakehouses within the District, none of which are underground. Periodic inspection of these is carried out and the standard of hygiene has been maintained at its previous high level.

13. MILK SUPPLIES

Milk Sampling

No. of samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk taken for:-

	<u>Methylene</u> <u>Blue Test</u>	<u>Biological</u> <u>Test (T.B.)</u>	<u>"Ring Test"</u>	<u>Culture</u> <u>Test</u>
No. Satisfactory	-	-	8	-
No. Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-

The registration of milk dealers and producers is now carried out by the West Riding County Council.

14. FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Periodic inspections are made of factories in the District.

There are 19 registered outworkers operating within the area mainly engaged in burling and mending.

15. SMOKE ABATEMENT

Forty smoke observations were made during the year and as a result of these observations, one factory converted the existing boiler to automatic stokers. This has eliminated the emission of black smoke from the premises.

A preliminary survey has been commenced of properties which it is intended shall form the first Smokeless Zone to be created within the District.

16. CARAVAN SITES

There are four sites licenced for the accommodation of holiday caravans within the District.

17. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

The Council's refuse tips and other premises have been regularly inspected and, in addition, private premises are inspected when necessary. Treatment has been carried out by a part-time rodent operative.

During the year, the following services have been carried out:-

No. of premises inspected and treated	44
No. of visits made	203
No. of premises cleared of infestation	69
No. of treatments by traps	NIL
Amount of bait laid	183 lbs.
Amount of poison laid	10 lbs.

18. WATER SUPPLIES

With a few exceptions, properties in the District receive a supply of water from the mains of the Romalds Water Board.

Properties at Low Hill are fed from a private supply, samples of which are persistently unsatisfactory.

Sixteen samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and eight were found to be unsatisfactory. Four samples were submitted for plumbosolvency analysis and all were satisfactory.

19. COMPLAINTS

Complaints continue to reach the Department on a variety of subjects. All receive immediate attention and, where necessary, remedial action is taken.

BYE-LAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH

IN FORCE IN BAILDON

The Cleansing of Footways and Pavements.

Nuisances (arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and the keeping of animals).

Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or noxious matters.

Slaughterhouses.

Use of Sanitary Conveniences.

Smoke Abatement (Three Minute Bye-Law).

Handling, wrapping and delivery of food.

Sale of food in the open air.

Buildings.

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by Mr. W.H. Blackburn, Public Health Inspector,
who is also the Council's Surveyor and Housing Manager.

WATER SUPPLY

Water is distributed by the Bradford Corporation and is collected on the Thornton Moor Catchment Area, the greater portion of which is situated within the Denholme Urban District. All dwelling-houses with the exception of 32 houses enjoy a supply from public mains. These 32 premises situated in the outlying parts of the district rely on springs and wells which are generally a satisfactory source. No reports of insufficiency of supply have been received. Complaint has been received of a strong discolouration in the mains water from time to time, but following flushing the unsatisfactory conditions have been remedied. 5 cottages previously served by a spring have been connected to the mains supply.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The whole of the built-up area is drained to sewers which gravitate to two sewage disposal works. One at Doe Park deals with an estimated D.W.F. of 41,250 gallons per day, and the other at Whalley Lane dealing with an estimated D.W.F. of 9,000 gallons per day. Both works incorporate screens, detritus tanks, settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks. Sludge treatment is by air drying.

The sewage from the Field Head Estate gravitates to an ejector at Doctors Bridge and is discharged to the head of the Whalley Lane Sewer. Improvements at these works which consisted of the provision of sludge drying beds and new humus pump and alterations to the settling tanks have been completed.

New foul and surface water sewers to serve the proposed Lodge Gate housing site have been constructed and completed.

The southern area comprising Denholme Clough (approximately 80 properties) and Well Heads (30 properties) are sewered for waste water only, and septic tanks are encouraged where practicable.

The Keelham County Primary School owned by and situate in the area of Bradford County Borough but leased to the West Riding County Council has now been converted to the water carriage system, an annular

septic tank being constructed within the curtilage of the school.

2 new septic tanks have been constructed at 2 existing properties. 59 properties now have drains connected to septic tanks.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Close liaison with officials of the Rivers Board to minimise pollution in water courses has been maintained. A degree of pollution is evident in the southern portion of Denholme Beck, in the lower Clough area.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of houses provided with water closets	951
No. of houses with waste water closets	8
No. of houses with chemical closets	9
No. of houses with earth or pail closets	76
No. of earth closets etc. converted to W.Cs.	-
No. of septic tanks provided	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The scavenging of the district is carried out by the Council's workmen with a 7 cubic yard Karrier Bantam Refuse Vehicle purchased in November 1957. Consideration is now being given to the provision of a tractor drawn refuse trailer. Collection is generally on a weekly basis except for 18 premises in outlying parts of the area where collection is monthly. The owners of 5 premises have undertaken to dispose of their own refuse. In spite of the severe winter when the vehicle and labour were required for highway purposes, the collection of refuse was maintained and few complaints were received.

Refuse is disposed of by tipping at a tip off Whalley Lane on land used formerly for stone quarrying. Satisfactory conditions at the tip have been maintained, although from time to time fires have occurred.

No. of loads	651
Total weight (estimated)	946 tons
Weight per thousand population	370 tons

In order to maintain regular collection of house refuse the special collection of trade refuse has been discontinued, and trade refuse is collected during the normal round. As far as I am aware no undue inconvenience has been caused to shopkeepers. 13 tons $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of waste paper value £80 was collected and sold, and 1 ton 2 cwt. of

other salvage value £20. The collection separation and baling of waste paper has not been found economical, wages alone exceeding income.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

The following is a tabular statement of inspections made:-

Inspection of nuisances in 1962	315
Nuisances found	29
Nuisances in hand at end of year 1961	9
Total needing abatement	38
Nuisances abated in 1962	32
Informal notices served	29
Informal notices complied with	30
Statutory notices served	-
Statutory notices complied with	-

Inspections of:-

Middens	5
Offensive trades	12
Refuse receptacles	31
Knackers Yard	12
Piggeries	2
Slaughterhouses	657
Verminous and dirty premises	3
Drainage works	171
Places of entertainment	2

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS EXECUTED

Inspections, drainage all purposes	131
New drains laid and tested (Smoke test)	18
New drains laid and tested (colour test)	11
Public sewers cleansed and flushed	9
New length of sewers constructed	-
Drains cleansed	36
Septic tanks cleansed	3
Drains tested by means of colour	17
Inspection chambers provided	12
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	7
Fallpipes repaired or renewed	9
Sinks provided	12
Accumulation of offensive matter removed	1
Closet pails renewed	3
Dustbins provided	14
Ashpits abolished	1

25 inspections have been made following complaint of accumulation of water in house cellars, the cause in most cases being either choked or defective drains.

KNACKERS YARD

There is one Knackers Yard in the district and 10 inspections have been made.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is an offensive trade carried on in the district, namely, that of bone boiling, premises consisting of one building being in the same curtilage as the Knackers Yard. Two buildings are used for maggot breeding, and other buildings house a pet-food cannery and dispatch bay. 10 inspections have been made and conditions are generally satisfactory. These premises were visited by the Council at the annual inspection of slaughterhouses.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent control is carried out by a part-time operative under my control. Details of inspections are as follows :-

No. of complaints received	15
No. of premises found to be infested with rats	13
No. of premises found to be infested with mice	2
No. of treatments carried out :-	
Business premises	9
Council properties	2
Council tips	2
Private houses	26
Agricultural premises	-

Treatment of sewers is carried out as a matter of routine. At the time of preparing this report two full treatments have been made, and an appreciable decrease in infestation has been observed. Test baiting is to be undertaken in the few manholes where "complete takes" were recorded.

DISINFESTATION

1 dwelling infected with fleas has been disinfested.

FACTORIES ACTS

There are 11 factories with power, 4 factories without power and 6 other premises.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Factories with power	7	28
Factories without power	1	1
Other premises	11	696

Remedial works to unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation at 2 factories referred to in my previous report were completed, although one of the premises has now ceased to be occupied.

CLEAN AIR

Observations have from time to time been made on the three chimneys at two factories, and conditions have been satisfactory. During the year proposals for the installation of a wood waste disposal unit have been agreed with the management of one factory and is now in use. The plant consists of cyclone extractors and grinding mill, and the end product is removed from the premises for trade purposes. thus minimising the amount disposed of by incineration.

I have again to report that no progress has been made in connection with the inspection of properties on the Hill Crest Estate for the purposes of the Clean Air Act. The retired officer who undertook housing inspections has been approached for assistance, but he is engaged on part-time work with another Authority.

HOUSING

The total number of houses in the district is 1019, of which 167 are owned by the Council.

No. of Council houses completed and occupied in 1962	8
No. of private houses " " " " "	Nil
No. of Council houses under construction	10
No. of private houses under construction	1
Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects	
under Public Health and Housing Acts	57
Re-inspections	85

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By L.A.</u>
1. After informal action by L.A.	20	-
2. After formal Notice under :-		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	-	-
(c) Under Section 24 Housing Act 1957	-	-

Of the 72 properties represented and referred to in the 1961 Report together with 1 represented in 1962, circumstances are as follows :-

- (a) 3 dwellings subject of undertakings not to relet made subject of demolition orders and demolished.
- (b) 7 dwellings informal agreement to purchase for demolition on rehousing of occupants.
- (c) 7 dwellings subject of change of use to business purposes - 3 vacant and Council considering alternative accommodation for remaining occupants.
- (d) 3 dwellings subject of demolition orders. Due for demolition April 1963. 2 vacant.
- (e) 3 dwellings purchased by Council by agreement for demolition. 1 vacant.
- (f) 2 dwellings, subject of Closing Orders, purchased by Council by agreement for demolition. 1 vacant.
- (g) 6 dwellings subject of Closing Orders purchased by Council by agreement. 6 vacant.
- (h) 1 dwelling subject of Closing Order, Council negotiating to purchase by agreement. Vacant.

8 two-bedroomed flats were completed and occupied during the year and 10 two-bedroomed houses are under construction.

It would appear that there is an increasing need for the provision of one-bedroomed bungalows for the rehousing of aged persons occupying properties which have been represented as unfit, and preliminary investigations have been made by the Council for the provision of a site for this purpose.

HOUSING ACTS - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Inspections in connection with Improvement Grants - 39

Number of Improvement Grants approved

Discretionary	Nil
Standard	5

Total Grants made during 1962	£475.
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OVERCROWDING

2 dwellings were inspected and confirmed as overcrowded. The occupier of one removed from the district and the occupier of the other was rehoused by the Council.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Denholme is included in the Schedule of areas to which the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1954, applies.

Although no licences are issued by this Authority, the County Health Inspector and myself maintain close co-operation on distribution.

SAMPLING

Producer/Retailer samples.

No. of samples taken for Brucellosis :-

Ring Test	- 67	No. satisfactory	- 55
Culture Test	- 67	No. satisfactory	- 65

The two unsatisfactory samples related to two cows, and notices were served by the Medical Officer of Health for the heat treatment of milk produced by them, and withdrawn when the animals were subsequently removed from the herds for slaughter.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Ice Cream

There is one registered manufacturer producing complete cold mix ice cream, and 8 registered purveyors, and 9 inspections have been made.

Manufacture of Meat Products, etc.

Three premises are registered for the manufacture of sausage and/or pressed, pickled, potted or preserved meat products. 4 inspections have been made.

Food premises

The number and type of shops at which food is sold is as follows:-

Provisions	11
Bakers and Confectioners	4
Butchers	3
Fried Fish Shops	2
Greengrocers	4
Sweets	2
Licensed premises	12
Canteens, etc.	6
Cafes	-

19 inspections have been made and conditions are generally satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION etc.

There are 4 licensed slaughterhouses in the district and 657 inspections have been made

1 slaughterhouse is licensed for the slaughter of horses, 227 carcasses of which were exported to the continent.

Works to satisfy the requirements of the relevant regulations were completed, and the Council visited the slaughterhouses during the year

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned
in whole or part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	777	394	58	4415	1542	249
Number inspected	777	394	58	4415	1542	249
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcase condemned	13	31	7	13	6	7
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	105	237	3	122	39	68
Percentage of number inspected infected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	15.1%	68.0%	17.2%	3.0%	2.9%	26.1%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	23	-
Percentage of the number inspected infected with tuberculosis	0.1%	-	-	-	1.4%	-
<u>Cysticerci</u>						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Ministry grant for Meat Inspection amounted to £71. 3. 9.

15 Slaughtermen's licenses have been issued, 3 of which were
"Subject to supervision".

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

1 Gentlemen's and 4 Ladies' Hairdressers are registered, 2 of whom use partially residential premises. 5 inspections have been made.

STAFF

Mr. Place, Technical Assistant, resigned his appointment, and his successor Mr. Gillingwater has now also resigned.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS ETC. IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN DENHOLME

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1908 Part 6.

Public Health Act 1925. Part 6 (Recreation Grounds).

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951. Sections 36, 75, 76, 88 and 120.

Regulations. Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.

Byelaws. Smoke Abatement.

Slaughterhouses.

New Streets.

Handling, Wrapping, etc. of Food.

Hairdressers and Barbers.

Buildings.

Sanitary Conditions and Management of

Private Slaughterhouses.

Sanitary Conditions, Management and

Keeping of Records for Knackers Yards.

MADE BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Byelaws. Good Rule and Government. Local Government Act, 1888.
 Advertisements.
 Protection of Wild Plants.
 Litter.
 Children and Young Persons.
 Petroleum Filling Stations.
 Cycling on Footpaths.
 Wireless Loudspeakers.
 Dogs Fouling Footways.
 Personal Weighing Machines.
 Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.
 Employment of Children and Young Persons.
 Unauthorised Persons on School Premises.
 Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones.
 Suppression of Litter.
 Removal of Mud from Wheels of Vehicles.

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Births during the year to Mothers normally
resident in the Division.

	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Domiciliary	247	3	250	21
Private Nursing Homes	19	-	19	2
Maternity Hospitals	865	19	884	77
	<u>1,131</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1,153</u>	<u>100</u>

MATERNITY SERVICES

Births within the Division

Domiciliary Cases

County Midwives	242
Private Midwives	-
Private Nursing Homes	64
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)	497
Total	<u>803</u>

Births outside the Division

Domiciliary	4
Private Nursing Homes	67
Maternity Homes	54
Hospitals:	
Keighley St. John's	99
Halifax General	7
Bradford St. Luke's	248
Other hospitals	11
Total	<u>490</u>

MATERNITY HOME

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Bradford 'A' Group Hospital Management Committee. Meetings are held monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

ADMISSION

The Matron of the Maternity Home has provided the following statistics:-

498 women were delivered. 16 cases were emergency admissions. 8.45 days was the average stay in lying-in beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 14.59.

SPECIAL STATISTICS

There were 8 forceps deliveries out of 498 cases. There were 4 stillbirths and 2 neo-natal deaths. 3 women received blood transfusion.

CONSULTANT SERVICE

239 patients were seen by Mr. Craig before confinement. Mr. Craig also paid 25 special visits. The Consultant Paediatrician was called to examine 7 babies.

TRANSFERS

26 patients and 5 babies were transferred to other hospitals: 31 women received Gas & Air analgesia, 37 Gas & Air with Pethidine and 28 Gas & Air with Pethilorfan. 89 received Trilene, 124 had Trilene with Pethidine and 180 Trilene with Pethilorfan.

PREMATURE BABIES

14 babies weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, all surviving.

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

The Local Health Authority employs six certified Midwives in this Division for the domiciliary care of women during childbirth. On the 1st July, 1960, the new Midwives Rules came into operation. The chief amendments were -

- (1) There is no longer any distinction between practising as a Midwife and acting as a Maternity Nurse. The latter term is abolished, and a practising Midwife is now responsible for the whole of the nursing period.
- (2) The lying-in period has been reduced to a minimum of 10 days.
- (3) Midwives must bear in mind the danger to the infant through cold, and take appropriate measures.
- (4) Notification of the adoption of artificial feeding is withdrawn.

Each Midwife is trained and certificated to administer analgesics. She is also authorised to call out the Flying Squad should a doctor not immediately be available so to do. The Midwife is classified an essential car user by the West Riding County Council.

Increasing emphasis is now laid on frequent pre-natal examination and the detailed care of the expectant woman. The Midwife directs Health Education during pregnancy on such subjects as Parentcraft, breast feeding, and after care of the infant.

Arrangements are made whereby Midwives accompany women to hospital or Maternity Home when for one reason or another the case has to be delivered outwith the Division. The sole exception is St. John's Hospital, Keighley, in which case women are expected to make their own arrangements for conveyance.

MIDWIVES' ACTS

Statutory Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year.

(1) Death of (a) Mother	-
(b) Child	-
(2) Stillbirths	1
(3) Liability to be a source of infection	-

(4) Medical Aid Notices:-

No. issued because of complications
arising during/in

Preg- Lying- The
nancy Labour in Child Total

Domiciliary Cases -

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act.	3	26	1	4	34
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-
Cases in Private Nursing Homes	-	-	-	-	-
Cases in Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>34</u>

ANALGESIA IN CHILDBIRTH

(a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board

(i) Domiciliary	4
(ii) Private Nursing Homes	4
(iii) Institutions	8

(b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of analgesics during the year Nil

(c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:

	<u>G. & A.</u>	<u>Trilene</u>
--	--------------------	----------------

(i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements	Nil	Nil
--	-----	-----

(ii) In use at the end of the year	4	4
------------------------------------	---	---

(d) Number of cases where analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:

(i) Gas and Air	2
(ii) Pethidine	16
(iii) Gas and Air with Pethidine	13
(iv) Trilene	40
(v) Trilene with Pethidine	157

<u>NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE</u>	-	Nil
<u>MATERNAL DEATHS</u>	-	Nil

(Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths)).

<u>Districts</u>	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Average rate for 10 years
Shipley	Nil	2.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.2
Bingley	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Baildon	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Denholme	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

ANCILLARY SERVICES IN PREGNANCY AND LYING-IN

HOME HELPS - Reference should be made to page 32.

DENTAL TREATMENT

Expectant mothers are referred from doctor to private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-natal Clinic, and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn, Mrs. Schloss, Mr. Metcalfe, and their assistants, also Mr. Thompson, Area Dental Officer.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5
Examined	24	77
Needing treatment	19	70
Treated	19	70
Number of attendances	74	96

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

Extractions	29	57
Anaesthetics: Local	3	-
General	6	27
Fillings	21	41
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	6	-
Dentures provided	6	-
Silver nitrate	-	71
Fitted with dentures	5	-

ANTE-NATAL RELAXATION CLASSES

	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attendances
Somerset House	44	122	760
Bingley	21	52	210

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Rex and Midwives.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinic	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attendances	Average Attendances per session
Somerset House	48	190	693	14
Maternity Home	51	<u>428</u>	<u>740</u>	15
Total - Shipley		618	1,433	
Bingley	45	159	548	13
Baildon	26	87	339	13
Denholme	24	<u>31</u>	<u>132</u>	6
		<u>895</u>	<u>2,452</u>	

I N F A N T S
 INFANT MORTALITY
 (Divisional Figures)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 mth.	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Disease	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Congenital Deformity	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	4
Respiratory Disease	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	3
Prematurity	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
Birth Trauma	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	5
All causes	19	1	1	1	22	1	2	2	2	29

PREMATURE BABIES born to Mothers normally
 resident in the Division

Birth Weight		Male	Female	Total (Live)	Died (Under 28 days)	Stillborn
lbs.	lbs.					
5	to 5½	18	19	37	2	-
4½	and under 5	2	6	8	-	1
4	" " 4½	1	4	5	3	4
3½	" " 4	1	1	2	1	3
3	" " 3½	-	-	-	2	1
2½	" " 3	-	-	-	4	1
	under 2½	-	-	-	5	2
Total		22	30	52	17	12

PREMATURITY

Two cots are available; one established at Shipley Ambulance Station for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Ambulance Station for Bingley and Denholme.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who Attended	Total No. of Attendances	Average Attendance per Session
Somerset House	138	812	4,846	35
Wrose	49	194	1,206	25
TOTAL SHIPLEY		<u>1,006</u>	<u>6,052</u>	
Bingley	93	491	3,389	36
Wilsden	23	95	520	23
Harden	24	68	533	22
Cullingworth	22	66	529	24
Cottingley	24	159	768	32
TOTAL BINGLEY		<u>879</u>	<u>5,739</u>	
Baildon	73	394	2,366	32
Denholme	24	80	580	24
* TOTAL DIVISION		<u>2,359</u>	<u>14,737</u>	

*not including Mobile Clinic.

Mobile Clinic

Baildon - Coach Road	5	36	40	8
- Charlestown	5	26	33	7
Eldwick	5	76	87	17

A Mobile Clinic of the West Riding County Health Service began fortnightly visits to outlying parts of the Division on the 15th November, 1962. On Thursday mornings, fortnightly visits are paid to Baildon Charlestown and the Coach Road, Baildon, and in the afternoon Eldwick Bingley is serviced. A full report on the progress of this excellent provision will be included in the 1963 Report.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINICS

	Somerset House Shipley	Myrtle Park Bingley
NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED		
Children under 1	1	2
Children aged 1 but under 2	3	8
Children aged 2 but under 5	16	13
Children aged 5 and over	25	20
TOTAL ATTENDANCES		
Children under 1	9	15
Children aged 1 but under 2	67	72
Children aged 2 but under 5	90	129
Children aged 5 and over	239	232
CONDITIONS TREATED		
Chest	16	7
Skin	3	-
Post-infectious diseases	7	6
Post operative conditions	-	2
Others	19	20
Number of sessions held	51	50
Average attendance per session	8	9

TABLE OF CLINICS

Premises	Ante-natal	Infant Welfare	Minor Ailments	School	Other	Consultants
					Type Day	Type Day
Baildon Cliffe Avenue	Fri. p.m. (Alternate) GP/HV/H	Mon. p.m. Wed. p.m. GP/HV(2)	Mon. a.m. HV	-	Immunisation Mon. p.m. GP/HV(2)	-
Bingley County Sec. School	-	-	Fri. a.m. HV	Mon. p.m. ACHO/HV Fri. a.m. HV	-	-
Illytle Park	Tues. p.m. ACHO/H(2) Wed. p.m. H/HV Relax.	Thurs. p.m. ACHO/HV(2) Wed. p.m. HV	Tues. a.m. Thurs. a.m. HV	Fri. p.m. ACHO/HV	U.V. Light Mon. p.m. Fri. p.m. HV	-
Old Technical Inst.	-	-	-	-	Speech Therapy Mon. a.m. Wed. a/p.m. ST	-
Harnington Rd. School	-	-	Tues. a.m. HV	-	Remedial Exercises Mon. p.m. ON.	-
Cottingley Town Hall	-	Wed. p.m. (Alternate) GP/HV	-	-	Dental Mon. to Friday a./p.m.	-
Cullingworth Church School	-	Tues. p.m. (Alternate) GP/HV	-	-	-	-
Denholme Methodist School	Wed. a.m. (Alternate) ACHO/HV/H	Wed. p.m. (Alternate) ACHO/HV	-	-	-	-
Harden Memorial Hall	-	Wed. p.m. (Alternate) ACHO/HV	-	-	-	-

Wilsden
Reyd House

Tues. p.m.
(alternate)
GP/HV

Shipley
Sonsot House

Tues. p.m.
H(2)
Wed. p.m.
ACNO/H(2)

Tues. p.m.
ACNO/HV(3)
Thurs. p.m.
ACNO/HV(2)

Tues. a.m.
Thurs. a.m.
HV

U.V. Light

Wed. a.m.
Fri. p.m.
HV

Child
Guidance

Mon. a.m.
HIST.

Speech
Therapy

Mon. p.m.
Tues. a.m.
Thurs.
a./p.m. ST
Fri p.m.

Ophth-
almic

Wed. a.m.
Fri. a.m.
HIST./HV

Immunisa-
tion

Thurs. a.m.
ACNO/HV

Ortho-
paedic

Mon. p.m.
(monthly)
HIST./ON

Recreational
Exercises

Tues. p.m.
Wed. a.m.
Thurs. p.m.
& Fri. a.m.
(Alternate)
ON

E.N.T.

Tues. a.m.
(monthly)
HIST/HV

Dental

Daily

Logical

Tues. a.m.
(monthly)
HIST/HV

Audiometry Fri. p.m.
HV

105 Wroso Road

Fri. p.m.
ACNO/HV(2)

Maternity Home

Wed. a.m.
ACNO

Note) The following abbreviations are used.

ACNO Assistant County Medical Officer (Senior or Other)
G.P. General Practitioner
HIST. Hospital Medical Staff (Consultant or Other)
HV. Health Visitor and/or School Nurse
M. Midwife
ON. Orthopaedic Nurse
ST. Speech Therapist.

HEALTH VISITING

It is now almost 100 years since the first Health Visitor was employed. This was to try and help reduce the appalling infant mortality rate by teaching simple rules of hygiene, by helping to improve nutrition in infants, and in trying to help prevent the spread of infectious diseases such as enteritis, diphtheria, whooping cough and many others. The work of the Health Visitor was focussed on the child.

Over the years has emerged the present day Health Visitor, now a qualified State Registered Nurse, also holding at least the first examination of the Central Midwives Board. In addition, she must have completed a course covering one academic year and subsequently obtaining the Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

To-day, the Health Visitor's work is not only with the child but covers the whole family as a unit. The ideals are the preservation of physical and mental health, and not only does she give advice as to the prevention of ill health, but she must also understand the problems of human relationships in an endeavour to preserve mental well being. Her advice is given to all ages and all sections of the community.

The qualified Health Visitor is indeed Medico-Social worker and health educator carrying a case load far heavier than any other social worker.

In this Division, the Health Visiting staff comprises:

- 11 qualified Health Visitors/School Nurses
- 2 Assistant Health Visitors/School Nurses.

Health Visitors service schools, infant welfare centres, and undertake home visits in an appropriately sized area of the district. The range of work includes:

1. Periodic visiting of all babies and children up to the age of 5 years. This visiting entails the giving of advice as to their care and safety.
2. School Nursing. This includes cleanliness inspections and assisting at medical inspections. Acting as liaison officer between home and school, and parent and School Medical Officer in association with the health of the child. She also helps to provide social background reports to the School Medical Officer.

3. Health Education. The Health Visitor is actively engaged not only in teaching health education in the home but also in schools by giving parentcraft talks and by group and individual teaching, in infant welfare and ante-natal clinics.
4. Visiting the Aged. The Health Visitors find this work increasing and time consuming. It covers assessing the needs and requirements as to combating loneliness and helping to maintain health and independence. When necessary, financial assistance is organised. Home Helps are provided where needed for household duties or for the provision of meals. A great deal of help and support is necessary in some of these cases, especially where due to ill-health, hospital or Part 111 accommodation is desirable. One Health Visitor acts as liaison officer between hospital and the Health Visitors in the care of the aged.
5. Infant Welfare Centres and Clinics. The Health Visitor is responsible for giving advice to mothers at the Infant Welfare Centres, Ante-natal Clinics and immunisation sessions. One Health Visitor is now attached to the Child Guidance Clinic. One Health Visitor also works in the Chest Clinic and specialises in tuberculosis health visiting. Two Health Visitors are now qualified to carry out screening tests to ascertain deafness in babies from the age of six months.
6. Infectious Diseases. Home visits are made to give advice as to the prevention and spread of infection and to compile reports on specific infections.
7. Care and After-care. This work is mostly requested from hospitals and consists of assessing home circumstances and social needs, necessary in certain circumstances, before the discharge of a patient.

NUMBER OF HOME VISITS DURING THE YEAR

Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years		Other Classes	
<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>	<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>	<u>1 - 2</u>	<u>2 - 5</u>	<u>Tuber-culosis</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
245	478	1,110	4,511	2,538	4,713	326	7,837

HOME NURSING

If a patient is nursed at home he deserves, as far as is possible, as skilled nursing as if he were in hospital. This is provided by the District Nursing Service. The sisters are State Registered Nurses who have also obtained the Certificate from the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Such nurses are trained in specialised techniques suited for and adapted to domiciliary nursing. The well-trained nurse shows much skill and ingenuity in tending patients at home, recognising that the care of the patient covers both physical and mental needs. The nature of her work implies a thorough knowledge of basic nursing care, dressings, injection technique, and the patient's emotional sensibilities and occupational interests must also be taken into account.

District nursing carries the responsibility of teaching relatives nursing tasks which they can undertake, and requires the ability to assess how much nursing care the relatives can do. This is particularly so in the nursing of chronic cases, since these tend to be long term, lasting from months to years and eventually in some cases have terminal diseases. The nurse is therefore not only a skilled practitioner but a practical health educator.

The number of visits depend on:-

- (i) The disease.
- (ii) The condition and needs of the patient.
- (iii) The co-operation of the family.
- (iv) The amount of responsibility that relatives accept.

Full co-operation means that the patient can often remain at home, thereby avoiding institutional care. The high percentage of chronic cases on the district can broadly be divided into:-

- (i) Medical.
- (ii) Surgical.

Some cases require injections and these patients may need advice on the health, work, diet, and general management of themselves. The diabetic patient, whose nurse requires up-to-date knowledge of drugs and nursing procedure, may have to be taught something of the matter himself. Periodic refresher courses are held and lectures arranged for the district nurse.

An increasing number of cases are in the over 65 age group, due to ageing of the community. Many of these elderly folk require,

in addition to skilled nursing care, rehabilitation and nursing aids to assist them. They are often 'heavy' cases and include arthritic patients, the paralysed, persons suffering from cancer, cerebral catastrophes and cardiac conditions.

NURSING AIDS

Special beds, commodes, rubber sheets, wheel chairs and other items of equipment are loaned by the authority. In the laundry service for incontinent patients sheets, draw sheets, nightdresses and pyjamas are provided. Dirty laundry is collected and clean laundry distributed twice weekly to the patient's home. This helps not only the nurse, but relatives who find the sluicing and washing of fouled laundry not only an arduous but an objectionable task.

Part-time State Registered Nurses give baths and attend the ambulant patient who needs to be dressed - a time consuming service. The District Nurse works with the general practitioner and there is close co-operation between them. She is linked with all her colleagues in hospital and local authority services and utilises local voluntary agencies in the service of the patient.

Much assistance was derived from the help of supervisory staff at County Hall, and Nurses maintain close relationship with the Health Department.

<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Number of Visits</u>
711	18,487
Nurses distribution:	Shipley - 3 Baildon - 1 Bingley - 2 Denholme - 1 and 1 part-time Relief

DAY NURSERY

Park Street, Saltaire

Number of days open	248
Total attendances	3,190
Average daily attendance	33

The Day Nursery at Park Street, Saltaire provides accommodation for 50 children. The building is "ad hoc" with all modern facilities available. The following categories of child are admitted:-

- (a) The young child whose mother is ill or having a baby.
- (b) The illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work.
- (c) The young child of the widow who must educate and support her family unassisted and also the young child of the mother whose husband is ill.

Children in the above categories are only admitted:-

- (i) If the mother is not working, except where she is the principal support of the family.
- (ii) Where the father is deprived of the services of his wife by reasons of death, divorce or separation and has no housekeeper.

WELFARE FOODS

Apart from proprietary foods sold at clinics, the Department is responsible for distribution of National Welfare Foods on behalf of the Ministry of Health. There are in the Division 9 Distribution Centres at which the following were issued in 1962:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Charged</u>
National Dried Milk	291	4,135
Cod Liver Oil	90	1,650
Vitamin Tablets	9	1,401
Orange Juice	402	12,383

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The major part of the work follows routine medical inspection carried out on entrants, leavers, and certain intermediate grades of pupil. Special examinations are conducted on pupils in other age groups. Indeed, for many years the high percentage of selective inspections has been a prominent feature of our School Medical system. Each child, in its school life, has four medical examinations by the School Medical Officer.

The physical health of pupils improves steadily and current standards bear little relationship to those applying between the World Wars. Defects receive attention earlier, and consequently major abnormalities are rare. The so-called delicate child is a comparative rarity as is shown in the nutritional standards reported annually. On the other hand, speech defects, behaviour and emotional problems receive more specialist attention and advice. Indeed, child - and for that matter, parental guidance is a much needed and insufficiently supported public service.

Physiotherapy, light therapy, foot health, supplement the practice of physical health education in school, and the work of the School Doctor and Nurse supplement the primary responsibility of parent and teacher to the child. Health educational talks, mothercraft teaching are enjoyed by School Nurses as well as pupils.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(a) Periodic Inspections:-

Total pupils inspected	3,205
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Physical condition of pupils inspected:-

Satisfactory	3,178 (99.2%)
Unsatisfactory	27 (0.8%)

Pupils found at periodic inspection to require treatment	397
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Defects of vision, excluding squint	95
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Any other condition	320
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(b) Other Inspections:-

Number of special inspections	557
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Number of re-inspections	51
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Total	-	608
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Notes:- A special inspection is one carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher, or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

(c) Infestation with Vermin:-

Number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses	17,723
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Number of individual pupils found to be infested	543
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DEFECTS FOUND AT PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

DEFECT OR DISEASE		Periodic Inspections								Special Inspections	
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total			
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
Skin		18	35	24	32	22	41	64	108	73	8
Eyes -	(a) Vision	9	11	39	61	47	57	95	129	38	4
	(b) Squint	11	23	4	9	8	27	23	59	14	3
	(c) Other	4	7	7	12	4	9	15	28	7	-
Ears -	(a) Hearing	6	13	8	5	5	17	19	35	11	3
	(b) Otitis Media	6	22	2	15	3	16	11	53	5	3
	(c) Other	1	8	2	13	4	8	7	29	9	2
Nose and Throat		28	79	5	28	10	48	43	155	25	12
Speech		12	14	3	6	2	18	17	38	15	4
Lymphatic Glands		15	37	1	18	4	25	20	80	6	5
Heart		1	4	3	12	1	12	5	28	5	6
Lungs		11	39	2	16	6	35	19	90	18	12
Developmental	(a) Hernia	1	14	-	1	-	2	1	17	1	2
	(b) Other	1	16	-	7	-	44	1	67	2	11
Orthopaedic	(a) Posture	1	14	7	17	10	9	18	40	-	1
	(b) Feet	28	27	16	34	16	26	60	87	14	9
	(c) Other	12	33	4	26	4	28	20	87	14	10
Nervous System	(a) Epilepsy	-	-	2	-	2	3	4	3	2	2
	(b) Other	6	2	3	-	6	6	15	8	3	3
Psychological	(a) Development	1	5	6	6	4	8	11	19	3	5
	(b) Stability	4	13	3	14	1	23	8	50	12	6
Abdomen		1	6	1	14	1	7	3	27	8	-
Other		9	8	19	22	4	26	32	56	47	25

(T) Denotes treatment prescribed.

(O) Denotes condition to be kept under observation.

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
AND ASSISTED SCHOOLS

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with	
EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT		
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	51	
Errors of refraction (including squint)	606	
Total		657
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed		247

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness)

Ringworm (Body)	-	
Scabies	-	
Impetigo	2	
Other skin diseases	389	
Total		391

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Consultant Clinic

1. Sessions held during the year	10	
	Pre-school children	School Children
2. Individual children seen by Consultant	7	56
3. Number of (2) above referred for operative treatment	4	27
4. Number of children -		
(a) who obtained operative treatment during the year		
(i) for diseases of the ear	-	-
(ii) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	-	15
(iii) for other nose and throat conditions	-	1
(b) treated at school clinics	-	2
(c) who received other forms of treatment	-	37
5. Total number of attendances at Consultant Clinics	7	56

	Pre-school children	School children
6. Number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids in 1962	1	-

ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Consultant Clinic

1. Sessions held during the year		2
2. Individual patients seen by Consultant	5	13
3. Number of (2) above		
(a) referred for operative treatment as short-stay cases only	-	-
(b) recommended treatment by Physiotherapist at Treatment Centres	2	2
4. Number of children who received operative treatment during the year	-	1
5. Total number of attendances at Consultant Clinic	6	15

Orthopaedic Clinic (Treatment Centre)

1. Sessions held during the year		158
2. Number of patients treated	15	83
3. Total attendances	239	568

Domiciliary Treatment

Number of visits to patients' homes	42	-
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Appliances

Number of appliances - (a) recommended	-	1
(b) obtained	-	1

SPEECH THERAPY

1. Total number of sessions held during the year	441
2. (a) Number of new cases treated during year	63
(b) Number of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	49
(c) Total number of cases treated	112
3. Number of visits made to schools	10
4. Number of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	97

<u>Analysis of cases treated during year</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
1. Stammering	14	5
2. Defects of articulation:-		
(a) Dyslalia	33	15
(b) Sigmatism	11	9
(c) Rhinolalia, due to - Cleft palate	1	1
3. Defective speech due to - educational subnormality	4	4
4. Dysphonia	-	-
5. Dysarthria	1	-
6. Other defects	3	-

Analysis of cases discharged

Number of children discharged during year:-

1. Speech normal	2	6
2. Speech improved	7	2
3. Unsuitable for treatment	1	-
4. Non co-operation	5	3
5. Left school	1	-
6. Left district	2	2
7. Gone to occupation centre	-	-

Ultra Violet Light Treatment

	<u>Pre-school children</u>	<u>School children</u>
Sessions held during year	67	67
Number of children treated during year	65	52
Total number of attendances	334	438

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

Number of cases known to
have been dealt with

(a) Pupils with minor ailments	749
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	12
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	426
(d) Children treated for Verminous Conditions	17
	<u>1,204</u>

TONSILLECTOMY

<u>Groups Inspected</u>	<u>Pupils Inspected</u>	<u>Pupils found to have undergone Tonsillectomy during 1962 or before</u>
Entrants	1,256	53
First year Primary	207	22
Last year Primary	756	73
Last year Secondary	536	69
	<u>2,755</u>	<u>217</u>

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Children inspected	9,722
Children found to require treatment	5,664
Children offered treatment	4,990
Children treated	2,590
Total attendances	6,029
Extractions:	
Temporary	2,730
Permanent	564
General anaesthetics	1,273
Fillings:	
Temporary	1,541
Permanent	5,064
Other operations:	
Temporary	72
Permanent	1,728

DISPOSAL OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS

In Residential Special Schools	17
In Day Special Schools	20
In Heaton Royds Day Special School	29
In Senior E.S.N. Schools	6
Awaiting admission to Day Special Schools	-
Awaiting admission to Residential Schools	2
Awaiting admission to Heaton Royds School	-

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGES

Number of examinations carried out during the year	49
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CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933

Number of children examined during the year in connection with applications -

for employment (including entertainments)	2
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APPENDICES

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1962 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

SHIPLEY

	Male	Female	ALL persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes.. .. .	216	204	420	100	14.06
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	-	3	0.71	0.10
Tuberculosis, other.	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease.. .. .	1	-	1	0.24	0.03
Diphtheria.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases..	1	-	1	0.24	0.03
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	5	8	13	3.10	0.44
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.. ..	10	3	13	3.10	0.44
Malignant neoplasm, breast.. .. .	-	9	9	2.14	0.30
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.. .. .	-	3	3	0.71	0.10
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	21	12	33	7.86	1.10
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1	0.24	0.03
Diabetes	1	1	2	0.48	0.07
Vascular lesions of nervous system.. ..	31	51	82	19.52	2.74
Coronary disease, angina	56	34	90	21.43	3.01
Hypertension with heart disease.	-	6	6	1.43	0.20
Other heart disease.	22	23	45	10.71	1.51
Other circulatory disease	8	8	16	3.81	0.54
Influenza	-	1	1	0.24	0.03
Pneumonia	6	11	17	4.05	0.57
Bronchitis.. .. .	17	6	23	5.48	0.77
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-	2	0.48	0.07
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.. ..	-	1	1	0.24	0.03
Nephritis and nephrosis.	2	-	2	0.48	0.07
Hyperplasia of prostate.	2	-	2	0.48	0.07
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases..	10	20	30	7.14	1.00
Motor vehicle accidents.	5	2	7	1.67	0.23
All other accidents.	6	2	8	1.90	0.27
Suicide.	6	3	9	2.14	0.30
Homicide and operations of War.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1962 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

B I N G L E Y

	Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes.. .. .	126	162	288	100	12.53
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other.	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Menigococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases..	-	1	1	0.35	0.04
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	2	5	7	2.43	0.30
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.. ..	7	3	10	3.47	0.43
Malignant neoplasm, breast.. .. .	-	3	3	1.04	0.13
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.. .. .	-	1	1	0.35	0.04
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	4	9	13	4.51	0.57
Leukaemia, a leukaemia	1	1	2	0.69	0.09
Diabetes.	-	1	1	0.35	0.04
Vascular lesions of nervous system.. ..	16	31	47	16.32	2.04
Coronary disease, angina	36	33	69	23.96	3.00
Hypertension with heart disease.	2	1	3	1.04	0.13
Other heart disease.	27	36	63	21.87	2.74
Other circulatory disease	4	8	12	4.17	0.52
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	8	10	3.47	0.43
Bronchitis.. .. .	8	1	9	3.12	0.39
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	3	-	3	1.04	0.13
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3	1.04	0.13
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.. ..	-	1	1	0.35	0.04
Nephritis and nephrosis.	4	2	6	2.08	0.26
Hyperplasia of prostate.	1	-	1	0.35	0.04
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	1	1	0.35	0.04
Other defined and ill-defined diseases..	5	8	13	4.51	0.57
Motor vehicle accidents.	-	-	-	-	-
All other accidents.	1	4	5	1.74	0.22
Suicide.	1	3	4	1.39	0.17
Homicide and operations of war.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1962 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

B A I L D O N

	Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes.. .. .	83	63	146	100	11.79
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other.	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases..	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	2	2	4	2.74	0.32
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.. ..	7	-	7	4.80	0.57
Malignant neoplasm, breast.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms..	17	6	23	15.75	1.86
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	1	1	0.68	0.08
Vascular lesions of nervous system.. ..	5	14	19	13.01	1.53
Coronary disease, angina	23	14	37	25.34	2.99
Hypertension with heart disease.	-	3	3	2.05	0.24
Other heart disease.	8	6	14	9.59	1.13
Other circulatory disease	3	3	6	4.11	0.48
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	1	2	1.37	0.16
Bronchitis.. .. .	4	4	8	5.48	0.65
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-	3	2.05	0.24
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.. ..	1	-	1	0.68	0.08
Nephritis and nephrosis.	-	1	1	0.68	0.08
Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases..	7	7	14	9.59	1.13
Motor vehicle accidents.	2	-	2	1.37	0.16
All other accidents.	-	1	1	0.68	0.08
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1962 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

DENHOLME

	Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	16	14	30	100	11.63
Tuberculosis, respiratory.. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease,	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria,	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough,	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	2	2	6.67	0.78
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus. ..	2	-	2	6.67	0.78
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	3	3	9.99	1.16
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	-	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	-	2	6.67	0.78
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	1	1	3.33	0.39
Vascular lesions of nervous system. ..	4	4	8	26.67	3.10
Coronary disease, angina	1	1	2	6.67	0.78
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-	-
Other heart diseases	1	1	2	6.67	0.78
Other circulatory disease.. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza.. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.. ..	2	-	2	6.67	0.78
Bronchitis,	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	1	1	3.33	0.39
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	4	1	5	16.67	1.94
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

SHIPLEY

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS																
Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths	
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+				
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	1	5	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	20	4	-	
Measles	3	12	25	21	19	92	2	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	9	13	2	-	
Dysentery	2	1	2	1	-	3	1	1	3	-	-	-	14	-	-	
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	

BINGLEY

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS															
Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Measles	1	14	14	24	24	56	1	-	-	-	-	-	134	1	-
Pneumonia	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	11	8	1
Dysentery	4	-	4	-	2	7	2	-	2	1	-	-	22	4	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

B A I L D O N

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Measles	1	8	10	11	13	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-

D E N H O L M E

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Measles	1	2	1	4	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	7	2	-
Dysentery	1	-	2	-	-	5	2	2	4	2	1	-	19	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN THE DIVISION DURING THE YEAR

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 and under 5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
5 and under 15	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 and under 25	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 and under 35	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 and under 45	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 and under 55	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 and under 65	4	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
65 and over	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Totals	17	9	1	3	5	-	1	-

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

READINGS TAKEN APPROXIMATELY 1.4 MILES SOUTH OF SHIPLEY TOWN HALL

1962	Highest Maximum Temperature	Lowest Maximum Temperature	Average Mean Temperature	Total Sunshine (hours)	Total Rain (inches)	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow Lying at 9 a.m.
January	52	32	38.8	48.9	3.95	3	5
February	51	26	39.1	66.1	2.62	-	3
March	53	20	35.5	108.6	1.62	5	9
April	65	33	44.5	162.8	2.77	-	1
May	64	34	49.4	165.4	2.42	1	-
June	74	33	55.4	108.4	0.49	-	-
July	70	44	56.9	105.7	2.86	-	-
August	68	45	56.4	142.3	3.80	1	-
September	70	40	53.6	92.7	3.78	1	-
October	64	29	49.9	73.8	0.95	6	-
November	55	24	41.1	40.9	1.36	3	-
December	53	16	34.0	31.8	2.50	7	7

Total Sunshine in year 1,234.4 hours
Total Rainfall in year 29.12 inches.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937

SHIPLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of -</u>	
			<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.. .. .	19	9	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	185	18	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	9	1	-
Total	212	36	3	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>	
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>		
Want of cleanliness (S.1).	2	2	-	2	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient.. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	- 2	2	Nil	2	Nil	Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937.

BINGLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of - Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	161	6	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding cut-workers' premises)	21	-	-	-
Total -	189	6	2	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Numbers of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred To H.I. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.I. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total -	2	2	Nil	2	Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937

BAILDON

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of -</u>	
			<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	38	11	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	10	5	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	1	-	-
Total -	52	17	Nil	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		
			<u>To H.H. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.H. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total -	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Proscribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937

DENHOLME

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of -</u>	
			<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.. .. .	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	7	28	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	11	696	-	-
Total	19	725	Nil	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects</u>		<u>Number of</u>	
	<u>were found</u>		<u>cases in which</u>	
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>prosecutions</u>	
			<u>To H. M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H. M. Inspector</u>
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3). .. .	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .. .	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient.. .. .	1	1	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-
Total 1	1		Nil	Nil

OUTWORK

	Section 110			Section 111		
	<u>No. of out-workers in August List required by Section 110(1)(c)</u>	<u>No. of cases of default in sending List to the Council</u>	<u>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply Lists</u>	<u>No. of instances of work in unwholc some premises</u>	<u>Notices Served</u>	<u>Prose- cutions</u>
<u>SHIPLEY</u>						
Wearing apparel manufacture	36	-	-	-	-	-
<u>BINGLEY</u>						
Textile Burling & Mending	18	-	-	-	-	-
<u>BALDON</u>						
Wearing apparel manufacture	18	-	-	-	-	-
<u>DENHOLME</u>						
Textile Burling & Mending	1	-	-	-	-	-

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